

THE STANDARD

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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FOUR MOS., \$1.00

CONTENTS.

EDITORIALS	1	OBJECT LESSONS	5
ASTONISHING PHYSIOLOGICAL DISCLOSURES—Alfred J. Wolf	2	ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	6
DIRECT FEDERAL TAXATION—Henry George	3	LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	6
ORGANIZING IOWA	3	SINGLE TAX NEWS	6
THE SINGLE TAX IN NICARAGUA	3	NEWS OF THE WEEK	9
OBITUARY—Edward Russell	4	PERSONALS	9
IS ROMAN CATHOLICISM A MENACE?	4	PUBLISHER'S NOTES	9

STANDARD EXTENSION LIST FOR 1892.

The time has arrived for deciding the question of reducing the subscription price of *THE STANDARD* to one dollar a year. We announced at the outset that the number of guarantees required to justify the reduction was 25,000. We also stated that if all our present subscribers joined in the guarantee, an average of only seven from each would be necessary. We have heard from 936 subscribers, and the aggregate of guarantees is only 5,669, an average of 6.05. This is not enough, and we are obliged to decide against the reduction. The price of *THE STANDARD*, therefore, will remain at three dollars a year.

We are deeply impressed, however, with the importance of reducing the price; and we are inclined to concur in the opinion urged by many subscribers, that a much larger support could be obtained if the price were actually reduced, than can be guaranteed in view of a mere possibility of reduction. If the price were actually reduced, subscriptions could be solicited broadcast; whereas, for purposes of guarantee, the number is limited by the ability and willingness of guarantors to assume personal liabilities. Guarantees cannot be canvassed for; subscriptions can be.

But we are embarrassed by the fact that the paper at the present price is self-supporting, *provided existing subscribers renew as their subscriptions expire*, while it would not be self-supporting at a lower price without a considerable increase of circulation. If under these circumstances we change the price, the very life of the paper is made dependent upon success. We have no right to take that risk; and we see no other escape from the dilemma than to retain the present price for regular subscribers, while offering the paper for the year 1892—not for a year but for *next year*—to *new subscribers* at One Dollar. This is in effect asking present subscribers to support the paper while we try the experiment of reaching out into new fields for new readers. If at the end of 1892 the number of new subscribers is sufficiently encouraging, we will, for 1893, reduce the price to One Dollar for all subscribers.

The primary condition of the success of this plan is the *prompt renewal* at the old price of all subscriptions as they expire. This is essential to the continuance of the publication. The next thing in importance is the solicitation of new subscribers for the year 1892, at One Dollar. These subscribers will be classified as “The Standard Extension List for 1892.”

We cannot hold the guarantees thus far made. Every guarantor is released. But we trust that guarantees will be made good, voluntarily, in connection with the plan now proposed. Whoever could guarantee ten subscriptions at One Dollar, including his own, can, if he will, send in his own renewal at \$3, and seven new subscriptions for 1892 at \$1 each. This alone would give the plan an impetus which would almost insure its success.

Be careful to understand the proposition. First: Renew your own subscription for twelve months or less, at the rate of \$3 a year, as soon as it expires. Second: Send in, at \$1 each for the year 1892, as many subscriptions of persons, *not now subscribers*, as you can. The sooner these new subscriptions come in, the more numbers of the paper will the new subscribers receive, for all “Standard Extension List” subscriptions will begin with the date of subscription and expire with the last issue of 1892.

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[Continued on Page II.]

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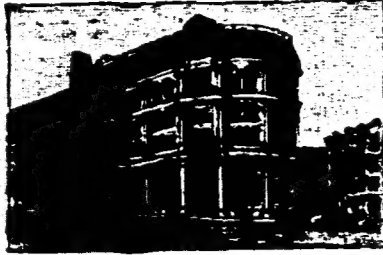
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THE STANDARD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1891.

No. 26.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—The decision regarding a change in the subscription price of **THE STANDARD** is published this week on the first page of the cover. Every reader who is interested in extending the circulation and influence of **THE STANDARD** is requested to examine it carefully.

MISUSE OF POWER.—The brute McCalla, who was recently convicted by court-martial of cruelty while in command of the United States ship *Enterprise*, and sentenced to the utterly inadequate punishment of some two years' deprivation of command and pay, has already been pardoned by President Harrison. These simple facts are their own commentary.

SPECIMEN OF HILL METHODS.—If David B. Hill depended for political success on his popularity, his reckless pardon of a henchman in the central part of New York State would be political suicide. This henchman defied the mandate of the Supreme Court, and for his disobedience was fined and committed to jail for contempt. Before the fine was paid or the man imprisoned, almost upon the instant of his sentence, Governor Hill, of his own motion, pardoned him. Whether the pardon was lawful or not is a question. But regardless of that, the act exhibits a contempt of the due administration of law which no law-abiding persons, of whatever political party, should be willing to tolerate. If the courts are subject to the arbitrary power of politicians in office, their authority is at an end. They cannot enforce their mandates if a Governor capriciously interposes his pardoning power to make their orders ineffectual. Governor Hill would not have dared to fly in the face of public opinion in this way if he depended on public opinion for success. But he does not. He depends upon political management, and the friendship of managers is more important to him than the good will of the public.

In the main he may be right; but occasionally a cyclone comes along and makes flotsam and jetsam of that kind of politicians.

TYPES OF HUMAN DEGRADATION.—A beautiful illustration of the belief that men are not naturally bad, common to most social reformers, has been offered by the convicts in the Massachusetts State prison. A project is on foot in Boston for the erection of a monument to John Boyle O'Reilly, who before his death erected a monument to himself in the heart of every man and woman that read his writings. O'Reilly's love for his race penetrated the thick walls of the Charlestown prison, and there, among outlaws undergoing punishment for crimes against society, in a place where the bad in human nature, if human nature be bad, should find the lowest expression, it struck responsive chords.

One of the convicts asked leave to interest his fellows in the proposed movement. This being granted, he interviewed every prisoner, and secured a substantial contribution to the monument fund. Perhaps no other contribution to that fund will have been so hardly earned, or involved so great a sacrifice. The prisoners have a fixed allowance of tobacco. To forego this requires the sharpest self-denial; but they did forego it, some for a week and some for two, selling their tobacco

for the benefit of the fund. More than that, they worked over-time to obtain further money with which to swell the sum.

It is doubtful if in any church or any club such general self-denying devotion to any object could be found. Yet church men and club men are supposed to be generally good—higher types of human nature; while convicts are supposed to be generally bad—living proofs of the fallen condition of man.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Speaker Crisp has appointed his committees, and from their make-up it is not difficult to comprehend the nature of the influences that defeated Mills for the Speakership, and opened the Presidential nomination to a scramble among huckstering politicians.

Springer was appointed to the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, as was expected by every one who had been shrewd enough to recognize the New York World, which announced the appointment long in advance, as the favored newspaper of the Hill-Gorman-Brice cabal. Mr. Springer's chief qualification for the place was his campaign for Crisp in the guise of a campaign for himself.

Mr. Holman leads the Committee on Appropriations. He is an economist of the penny wise and pound foolish sort, and is applauded as the watch dog of the Treasury, who will keep down appropriations; but his principal recommendation to Mr. Crisp was the fact that he voted for that gentleman in caucus.

Lest these accusations may seem unfair, let the reader look over the list of chairmanships. Of fifty-three, forty-three were awarded to Crisp men, and only ten to Mills men. Inasmuch as Mills was supported by more than one hundred Democratic Congressmen, the gross partiality of this distribution is apparent upon the mere statement. There is no doubt that chairmanships were given out as rewards; and, all the facts considered, not much doubt that the rewards were bargained for in advance.

But Mr. Crisp did not stop with thus rewarding henchmen. He sent the ablest Democrats in Congress to the rear. John DeWitt Warner, a man than whom few are better equipped for the tariff work with which the Committee on Ways and Means must deal, was stowed away in the Committee on Manufactures; while New York's place in the Ways and Means Committee was given to Bourke Cochran, who knows no more about tariff than the Mayor of New York knows about English spelling. Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, a free trade Democrat, who almost carried a strong protection district three years ago, and won his district a year ago by over 3,500 majority, is appointed to deal with the local affairs of the District of Columbia; while Warwick, of the same State, a protectionist who nearly lost a district that had been so carved out by the Democratic Legislature as to secure an overwhelming Democratic majority, was placed at the head of a joint committee. Mr. Mills himself, upon declining to step down from the leadership and play second fiddle to Mr. Springer, was made chairman of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, which enjoys the dignity of a high sounding name and not much else. And the Breckenridges were sandwiched in inferior committees under the

leadership of inferior men. The policy indicated by these instances is proved, by the general make-up of the committees, to have governed the Speaker.

There is not the slightest suggestion, from the beginning of Speaker Crisp's campaign to this culminating act in the organization of the House, of any purpose to strengthen the party or to commend it by its leadership and policy to popular support. The apparent purpose is the establishment of a corrupt dictatorship within the party. It is no personal question that is involved in these considerations. The question is one of progressive action or Bourbon reaction. If affairs go on as they have gone since Cleveland's friends surrendered the party machinery in New York to David B. Hill—and that is the way they will go, if the best representatives of the party in Congress calmly submit to the degradation through themselves of their constituents—we shall have another four years, if not longer, of the protection policy.

Let no Democrats deceive themselves. The growing strength of their party in recent years is not due to any veneration for its record in the past. The less said about its past record the better for the party. What it has of political power now, it owes to men who have been attracted to it by its promises regarding the future. If it be once understood that those promises are to be ignored, its strength will decline as did Samson's under the shears of Delilah. The Hill-Gorman-Brice partnership cannot influence the present sources of Democratic strength. It can only intrigue. If the party is to be popular its progressive elements must control it. These are well represented in Congress by over 100 members. Let those men begin to act. Let them do it in the way that seems best to them; but let them do it quickly, vigorously, and so as to be understood.

CHARITY CARICATURED.—For weeks before Christmas a project was under way for the presentation in New York by the children of the rich to the children of the poor of scores of thousands of Christmas gifts. The project was bitterly opposed. A principal ground of objection was the statement that this would be a public show, at which the children of the poor would exhibit their poverty and greed, for the entertainment of the children of the rich, who, like little prigs, would enjoy the satisfaction of posing as benefactors of the "lower orders."

We have refrained from discussing the matter because, believing in the good motives of those who projected the enterprise, and having no desire to interfere with the enjoyment of those for whose benefit it was intended, we could not find it in our heart to condemn; and yet it was impossible to commend.

The affair was an exhibition which shames our civilization, and vividly exposes conditions that, if not removed, will make that civilization totter and fall, as similar conditions have wrecked other civilizations. There was nothing peculiar in this enterprise. Though more repugnant than ordinary charitable enterprises, that was not because it differed essentially from them, but because it displayed what they hide. There is in all charity a relation of superior to inferior, a sense on the part of the former of patronizing the latter—a blasphemous feeling that they are the chosen of God to minister unto the poor.

In conventional charitable enterprises there is an effort to suppress patronizing sentiments, but it is upon such sentiments that they thrive. These sentiments were not suppressed—they were emphasized—in the Christmas charity to which we have referred; and it was this that shocked. The picture of little Lord Fauntleroy enjoying, with the candor of childhood, a

public show at which the cast-off toys of Fortune's infant favorites were distributed among the "lower classes" of their own age, was too much like a caricature of full grown Charity to pass uncondemned or unnoticed. It was a caricature, but a caricature full of meaning; one of those caricatures that, by exaggerations, bring the hidden truth into plain view.

Things like these show us how nearly we have arrived at the condition, of which there is more than one example in the past, where the rich salve the conscience that their sense of justice pricks, by giving to the poor; and the poor look to the rich instead of looking to their own powers for what they enjoy of life. From such conditions but one result can come—decay, followed by destruction.

THE SILVER ISSUE.—Despite all efforts to postpone the free coinage issue pending the free trade fight, there is every indication that free silver, instead of free trade, may be the leading issue of the next campaign.

We have it upon the authority of the New York Sun that the "make up of the Ways and Means Committee is such as to indicate that no tariff bill will be passed" in the House; and the make up of the Coinage Committee gives strong promise of the passage of a free coinage bill. Mr. Bland is at the head of the committee, which is said to be composed of nine outright free coinage men, and only four who are opposed, but one of whom is uncompromising in his opposition. This indicates that a free coinage bill will be reported. In the House it will probably pass. It is not unlikely that it will pass the Senate also; though that is not of much importance, since the President will veto it if it comes to him.

Thus a free coinage law is certain to fail; but, miracles aside, a free coinage issue is certain to be raised.

What the merits of this issue are, and what will be its probable effect in the coming election, we shall discuss in later issues.

ASTONISHING PHYSIOLOGICAL DISCLOSURES.

[By special underground wire from a Berlin correspondent.]

It is whispered in high circles that the Emperor William is greatly annoyed by the criticisms of the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, and other liberal newspapers, upon his recent remarkable utterance when addressing the recruits of the guard. It is even rumored that at an early date stronger expressions may be awaited emphasizing the Emperor's confident faith in his own divinely bestowed superiority to the masses, whose destiny he controls. He has been heard to express a conviction that not only has the Almighty given him charge of the welfare and happiness of his people, but that the aristocracy share in their own spheres this special providence. He is supposed to fancy that kings and princes are made of different and nobler material than the common herd.

In confirmation of this last mentioned idiosyncrasy, the following story is being repeated, in whispers it is true, in the inner recesses of the clubs and cafés. The Emperor, it is said, sent for Professor Virchow, whom he directed to conduct a series of autopsies upon the bodies of nobles and working people as frequently as opportunity should permit. The professor was granted full power to command the aid of magistrates and police to carry out this design.

There were dissected under his supervision the bodies of twenty-seven mechanics and peasants, and of three persons of noble birth, who were descended in an unbroken line from ancestors of unknown antiquity. The following are reported to be among the startling discoveries made during this curious investigation:

1. The blood of the princes was of a brilliant blue, or rather purple, thus clearly demonstrating the purity and nobility of their descent; while the fluid which had sluggishly moved through the veins of the common people was of a dull red, resembling the blood of swine and oxen.

2. The hearts of the nobles were large and very soft, showing that they were adapted to be impressed by the misfortunes of their followers and retainers, so that they might be induced to bestow largesses and alms upon the church and the poor. The hearts of the other bodies were found to be contracted and so tough as to resist the knife, indicating that Providence thus beneficently

protects the poor against the suffering and wretchedness round about them, which, if they were as impressionable as the rich and noble, might utterly overcome and discourage them. So does God charitably compensate for the vast disparities of wealth and rank between the rich and the poor.

3. The stomachs of the lords were large and remarkably elastic, with the apparent design that their possessors might to the fullest extent enjoy the luxuries with which the heavenly Father had blessed them. In the bodies of the commoners the same organ was found to be much shriveled and contracted, undoubtedly in order that the smallest possible amount of food might suffice.

The same extraordinary discrepancies were seen in the brains and other vital organs, all proving the manifest intention of Providence to create a governing class who, by intelligence, benevolence and culture should direct and protect the otherwise helpless masses.

Scientific circles are excited over these strange rumors, and it seems probable that a controversy may arise among physiologists, religionists and economists, compared with which even the famed discussion over the inscription discovered by Mr. Pickwick will fade into insignificance and nothingness.

The Emperor is said to have been profoundly moved by the significance of the professor's preliminary report, and further speeches may be expected from his majesty, which, as compared with his former noted utterances, will be as the roaring of the king of beasts to the wail of a puling infant.

ALFRED J. WOLF.

DIRECT FEDERAL TAXATION.

A petition to the House of Representatives, praying for the adoption of a system of direct taxation in conformity with the Constitution, has been prepared and printed by C. H. Vorhes, of Maynard, Iowa. On the back of the form is a brief statement of the advantages of direct taxation, and a specimen tax blank for national, State and county assessments, by which the taxpayer would know precisely for what he was called on to pay. W. E. Brokaw, in sending me this petition blank, says:

Is not the most practical Federal question we can urge a direct tax? This petition most Democrats can circulate as well as sign. It shows the most feasible substitute for a tariff, and brings free trade within the range of practical politics, without resorting to income taxes. Cannot the radical Democrats be induced to take hold and push this? The very form on the back is a revelation to lots of men who have never thought of getting tax receipts for what they pay Uncle Sam. Reading it will make free traders where other things have failed. It should be undertaken in such States as the Democrats can be induced to take hold, systematically by townships and wards, every voter in it being personally solicited for his signature. It can be done by resident free traders, a record being kept of all signers, the ward manager sending the petitions when his ward is complete to the man in charge of the county, he to the State. If this work is started at once it will greatly aid in electing a free trade Senate and President. If one State, say New York or Michigan, adopts the plan, others will follow. Let our influential single tax Democrats show the State committee that it will make votes.

In all of which I heartily concur. While the single tax men are pushing the question of taxation locally, as they are in so many different parts of the country, the time is ripe for pushing the question of direct taxes in national politics. The radical element that, without having as yet reached the single tax, has been brought by the discussion of the tariff question into hostility to protection, is ready for an aggressive movement; and all that is needed to make them out and out free traders is the bringing forward of some practical proposition for raising the Federal revenue without customs duties.

HENRY GEORGE.

ORGANIZING IOWA.

Richard Spencer, the member from Iowa of the National Committee of the Single Tax League, has brought about the organization of his State upon a plan that we hope to see imitated in other States. He first called a conference of the single tax men of Iowa, at which a committee of seven on State organization was appointed. This committee has formulated a plan regarding which they solicit the criticism of Iowa single tax men, suggesting that it be submitted to a vote in every locality in the State where single tax men can be consulted, and the result of the vote forwarded to J. Y. Kennedy, 228 South Ninth street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, by letter or postal card. The organization is to be called "Single Tax Propaganda Association of Iowa," and the by-laws are as follows:

ARTICLE I. *Title and Objects.*—This organization shall be known as the "Single Tax Propaganda Association of Iowa," and is established to spread a knowledge of the single tax, and to push forward its adoption as the fiscal policy of the State and nation.

ARTICLE II. *Membership.*—Any person who believes in the exemption of all forms of wealth (products of human labor) from taxation, and its concentration upon the value of land irrespective of improvements, or who will contribute to its agitation, and who will sign the by-laws shall be a member, entitled to vote on all subjects, but only those who believe the value of land to be the property of the entire community shall be eligible to office.

ARTICLE III. *Officers.*—The officers of this association shall consist of a chairman, a secretary who shall also act as treasurer, an executive committee, a deputy for each county, and the local workers.

ARTICLE IV. *Duties of Officers.*—It shall be the duty of the chairman

to appoint a member of the executive committee for each Congressional district, and a deputy for each county until such time as they may be elected, to act in conjunction with the secretary-treasurer as purchasing agent of such books, documents, and papers as may be called for by the local workers; to be alert in looking after speakers, notifying the county deputies of any such service available; to preside at all meetings of deputies, and discharge the usual duties of a presiding officer.

ARTICLE V. *Secretary.*—The duties of the secretary-treasurer shall be to keep due and correct records of the transactions of all meetings of deputies, announce the result of all elections, attend to all correspondence of the association, and such other duties as are usually performed by such officer. To keep account of all funds received and paid out, and sums placed to the credit of the reserve fund; to act with the chairman as purchasing agent as recited in Article IV.; to ship promptly all supplies ordered by the local workers on receipt of funds in payment therefor; to secure and tabulate all names and information sent in by deputies, and act as the centre of information of the association.

ARTICLE VI. *Deputies.*—It shall be the duty of the deputies to appoint in and for each township or ward a local worker; to watch over, assist and direct him in his work; to receive from them all lists of names, or other information, and arrange and classify them alphabetically on separate slips of paper, forwarding one to the secretary-treasurer, and keeping one on file in his own office for the use of local workers; to be alert in finding names of efficient single tax men in adjoining counties having no deputies, and notifying the chairman of their addresses.

ARTICLE VII. *Local Workers.*—It shall be the duty of each local worker, immediately on his or her appointment, to make a complete list of all single tax people in his or her township or ward, and furnish a copy to the county deputy; to solicit subscriptions for the purchase of books, tracts, etc., and distribute and direct their distribution by the friends of the movement; to be constantly alert in finding people who are inquiring for information, or who are dissatisfied with present social adjustments, or who are likely to be made so; forwarding a list of them to the county deputy, with such information concerning them as he may be able to get.

ARTICLE VIII. *Executive Committee.*—The executive committee shall consist of one member for each Congressional district, and it shall be their duty to examine the books and accounts of the secretary-treasurer and act upon any irregularities found therein to the extent of removal, if in their judgment the good of the cause requires it; to count the ballots at all regular and special elections and certify the result; to call all conventions and order special elections, and three (3) members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business (provided all members have notice of meeting and matters to be acted upon), except in case of removal of an officer, or the appointment of one, when a majority of the entire committee shall be required for a quorum.

ARTICLE IX. *Term of Office.*—The term of office for all elective officers shall be five (5) years, and they shall hold to and discharge the duties of their respective offices until their successors are elected, who shall immediately enter upon the duties.

ARTICLE X. *Election of Officers.*—Officers shall be elected within one year after organization, by a convention called for the purpose, in such manner as the convention may decide (until then they shall be appointed by organizing committee), but in case of special elections voting shall be by ballot, which may be done in person, or by mail, addressed to the secretary-treasurer, who shall keep a full list of voters, and balloting shall continue for five (5) days, beginning on Monday, and on the sixth (6th) day the executive committee shall count the ballots and certify the result. The secretary-treasurer shall immediately declare the result, in such manner as the executive committee shall direct.

ARTICLE XI. *Election of Deputies.*—When three (3) townships, or wards, in a county are organized, by the appointment of an effective local worker, who has entered upon the discharge of his duties, the members of the association (of that county) shall meet and elect their county deputy, who shall at once report to the secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE XII. *Election of Executive Committee.*—When three (3) counties in a Congressional district are organized as stated in Article XI., then a convention shall be called, and members of the association of such counties shall proceed to elect a member of the executive committee for their district, who shall immediately notify the secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE XIII. *Reserve Fund.*—The secretary-treasurer shall place to the credit of the reserve fund 10 per cent. of all sums received for literature until such time as it shall amount to two hundred (200) dollars, keeping the same invested in such supplies as are being called for by the local workers. After the reserve fund shall contain the above amount, then and thereafter ten (10) per cent. of all funds received shall be retained by the secretary-treasurer as salary.

ARTICLE XIV. *Contingent Fund.*—The secretary-treasurer shall add to the net cost of all supplies for local workers twenty (20) per cent., the proceeds of which shall be used to pay postage, stationery, and office expenses of chairman and secretary-treasurer until it proves insufficient, or produces a surplus, when the executive committee shall readjust the per cent. to the approved needs of the case; provided that no funds shall ever be used to pay traveling expenses unauthorized in advance by the executive committee.

ARTICLE XV. *Amendments.*—These by-laws may be amended at any regular State convention by a majority vote.

THE SINGLE TAX IN NICARAGUA.

E. Van de Velde, of Mexico, translates and forwards the following from a South American paper which, after describing the progress in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, goes on:

Mr. J. A. Roman, commissioner for the Nicaraguan Government, has just finished the plans and details for the sale or rather renting of lots in the city, "America," which is to be laid out at the mouth of the canal. The system which has been adopted has this particular interest, that it is

in accord with the ideas and theories of the famous American economist, Henry George. The soil will remain property of the government and will only be rented to those who are willing to build.

The future city will extend all along the coast and will be separated from San Juan del Norte by the canal. It is supposed that this part will be the most valuable, as it is to be the terminus of the railway that is to run parallel to the canal. A tramway will unite the new city with San Juan del Norte. The government has divided the lots in two classes, though they are all good for building purposes.

Contracts are made for five years. The intended tenant will pay \$25 for the first year's rent. A deposit of \$50 is required as a guarantee that the lot will be improved within the next six months. If this last clause is not complied with the \$50 is forfeited.

Nobody can contract for more than 100 feet front or less than 50; for every 50 feet the improvements must be worth \$500.

The rent for the second and third year will be sixty cents per foot front, and double that rate in the fourth and fifth year.

At the end of five years a new contract will be made, based on the then actual rental value, the first tenant to be at liberty to remain or sell his improvements if he thinks the rent or tax too high; but the last case is not much apprehended, as it will be to the best interest of the government to raise the rent very gradually.

The above prices are for lots of the first class; rents for lots of the second class are just one-half of that.

The Nicaraguan Government considers those conditions sufficiently liberal to attract people and improvements, while in the course of time the revenue derived therefrom will enable it to dispense with other taxes that are onerous to the payer and expensive to collect.

OBITUARY.

Edward Russell, Vice President of the Minneapolis Single Tax League, died at Minneapolis, December 19, 1891, aged 61 years. Of Mr. Russell, C. J. Buell writes:

In the death of Edward Russell the cause of liberty and equal rights has lost an honest, earnest, conscientious champion. Born in London, of Scottish parentage, educated at an English academy, brought to America by his parents at 15 years of age, the victim of financial reverses, clerk in a store, a working carpenter, traveling agent for a New York dry goods house, at 18 located on a farm in Iowa, deeply interested in public questions, an ardent supporter of temperance reform, an earnest champion of the black man's right to freedom, Edward Russell at 20 stood before the world well equipped for the brilliant and useful career of his after life.

His first newspaper article was published in the Iowa True Democrat, an anti-slavery paper published at Mt. Pleasant. He soon became the Iowa correspondent of the National Era, in which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first appeared. In 1858 he was editor of the Le Claire Express. For some years, from 1856, his articles over the signature "Agricola" appeared in the Davenport Gazette, while all this time he was working at his trade as a carpenter.

In 1862 he became one of the owners and editor of the Davenport Gazette, daily and weekly, and occupied that position almost without interruption until 1885, when his connection with that paper was finally severed. During nearly all these years he was postmaster of the City of Davenport, his commissions being signed by Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, and Garfield. As editor of the Gazette he criticised severely President Johnson's policy and was deposed from his position as postmaster. Upon Grant's election he was reinstated, and held the office as long as a Republican occupied the White House, being the almost unanimous choice of the people, regardless of party.

In the columns of the Gazette, from his pen appeared the first article ever written advocating the Hennepin canal. Into the advocacy of this project he threw the same energy and zeal that characterized all his undertakings, and became probably the best posted man in America on that subject.

In 1881 he drew the articles of the Illinois and Mississippi River and Canal Commission, secured its organization, and for several years served as its active and efficient secretary.

Mr. Russell's love of liberty and hatred of sham and conventionality led him to become one of the founders of the Republican party in Iowa, and he served that party well and faithfully as long as it stood by its early principles. He was always a member of the State convention, and, in 1865, forced through, against the time-serving politicians, an amendment to their platform demanding the ballot for the negroes of Iowa.

Though in harmony with the general aims of the Republican party, and one of its most radical leaders, he was always opposed to its tariff policy.

When Cleveland's great message shook the nation, causing party lines to be drawn more and more closely on that issue he refused to use the editorial columns of his paper to support high tariff. The protectionists bought up a majority of the stock and drove him from the editorial chair.

At fifty-seven years of age, with a family to support, almost penniless, but with a wide experience and an honest heart, he came to Minneapolis and started anew to make a place for himself among his fellows. He soon worked up a good business as a real estate and loan agent, and at the time of his death was in fairly comfortable circumstances.

He early joined the Single Tax League, became one of its active workers and speakers, and had recently been re-elected to the office of vice-president.

The same love of liberty that made him an ardent Republican in '61 made him an equally ardent Democrat in '88. An earnest free trader, a faithful single taxer, a warm friend and admirer of Thomas G. Shearman, he threw himself into the contest against protection, and published a series of articles in the Davenport Democrat, the successor of his own Gazette, that did much to set the people of Iowa to thinking, and helped to redeem that State from McKinleyism.

A brave and noble worker has gone, but his place will be filled by a score

of others—young, ardent, hopeful—who will take up the cause of human progress and move onward toward the goal, the goal of perfect freedom, the goal of equal rights. Mr. Russell leaves a wife and four children—three daughters and a son, Charles E. Russell, political editor of the New York Herald.

IS ROMAN CATHOLICISM A MENACE?

When Archbishop Corrigan ordered Father Ducey to disclaim certain ideas regarding the Pope's encyclical on the condition of labor, inferrable from an interview with Father Ducey published in the Herald, the Archbishop made the following explanation as printed in the Herald:

The whole matter is very simple. If Father Ducey had thought for an instant of the character of the encyclical he would have avoided the error he committed. He seems for the moment to have lost sight of the fact that the Holy Father is the teacher and every Catholic must regard him as the supreme earthly authority. The Holy Father having advanced in the encyclical the doctrine of private property in land, it became the duty of every one in the Church to accept it unquestioningly.

Now, in discussing the matter Father Ducey alluded to the Holy Father as "A" and to some one else as "B," and so on. The other gentlemen who were interviewed simply said in effect: "There is nothing for us to do but to accept what has been advanced by the Holy See. He has settled that for us." Now there is no other view to be taken, no matter what any man may write. It is just like a well established doctrine laid down in the Holy Scriptures, and it is to be followed just as closely and unquestioningly by all those who believe in the Holy Church.

We first called attention to this language several weeks ago, pointing out that, if it expresses Catholic doctrine, Roman Catholicism is a menace to American liberty, for such a doctrine requires American Catholics to vote and administer office, not according to their own views, but in obedience to the commands of a foreign prince. We were not disposed to accept Archbishop Corrigan's ideas as to the political sovereignty of the Pope over Catholics, and we called upon Catholics to say whether the Archbishop truly represents his Church when he speaks as the interview quoted above reports him.

In answer, Edward Osgood Brown, a prominent Catholic layman of Chicago, repudiates the position taken by Archbishop Corrigan, referring to the London Tablet, the leading Catholic paper of Great Britain, as his authority. Other laymen have answered us in the same way. Some of their letters have been already published, and others await publication. The Philadelphia Standard, the leading Catholic organ of the diocese of Philadelphia, inferentially disputes Archbishop Corrigan's position. While assuming that he never used the language, it asserts that if authentic the language "would be a plain acknowledgment of the truth of the accusations of our enemies [enemies to Roman Catholicism], that Catholics are not and cannot be truly loyal to the civil authorities of the country; that Catholics are subject politically as well as spiritually to the 'Pope of Rome,' and habitually look to Rome for direction respecting political questions." But against the Philadelphia Standard's opinion as to the use by Archbishop Corrigan of the language in question is the declaration of the Albany Catholic Weekly that this very language is "the authorized version of the reasons for which the Archbishop deemed it necessary to have the letter written" by Father Ducey.

The question, therefore, still remains: "Is Roman Catholicism a menace?"

Some light may be obtained from an examination of the Rev. Henry A. Brann's eulogy on the late Monsignor Preston, delivered in St. Ann's Church, New York, December 7, 1891, at a service in which the Archbishop participated, and reported in the Catholic Herald, from which we make the following extract:

When, a few years ago, an attempt was made by a native sophist, backed by a multitude of ignorant or unprincipled men, to plant on American soil a foreign and antiquated theory, destructive of the Constitution of the State of New York and of the United States, a theory that says the foundation of all right to property violates natural justice; a theory that would destroy the strong individuality and self-dependence which characterize the American, and make him the helpless babe of paternalism in government, a beggar at the public crib, fed on public pab; a theory contrary to Catholic teaching and Catholic practice, he [Preston] stood in the breach alongside of his leader, and with him bore the brunt of the battle. He said to his chief, like the armor bearer of Jonathan, "do all that pleaseth thy mind, go whither thou wilt and I will be with thee." 1 Kings, xiv., v. 7. He shared with his chief the perils of the fight, but he shared also the glory of the victory. Degenerate sons of a noble and hospitable race, abused and insulted the dead prelate for defending the right and the truth. But they only covered themselves with infamy and contempt, for sensible and honorable men contrasted the American gentleman, always courteous in speech and kind in action, who made so many sacrifices in becoming a Catholic, with the renegades who had broken their oaths of allegiance to their legitimate superiors, apostatized from the faith of their fathers, and desecrated the tombs of their pious Catholic mothers.

And citizens of New York understand well that the authorities of the Catholic Church fought these battles alone. The Protestant clergy took no part in them. They are ever ready to accuse us of disloyalty to the institutions of the country; but where were these preachers when the peace of the city and the Constitution of their country were assailed? Which one of them raised his voice or used his pen to defend the institutions of his native land? They were mute, because they hate the Catholic

Church. They were and they are willing to let the majority of the inhabitants of New York grow up in atheism, to become socialists and anarchists, rather than see the Catholic Church educate the masses in Christian principles. Although the property of the wealthy land owners and merchants who had built the fashionable Protestant churches and donated their beautifully carved pulpits was in danger, the paid hirelings who filled them were silent, even though the property of their own sects was in peril. Although they saw the torch of the incendiary at the very door of their patrons' houses, although the thief was trying to force an entrance, and the wolf was in the fold, they were, in the language of scripture, "dumb dogs not able to bark." Isaiah, chap. 56, v. 10. A secret joy filled their souls, because they imagined that the authority of the Catholic Church was going to suffer, and a secret hope filled their bosoms that the Archbishop and his Vicar-General would be beaten in the fight. Such is the power of sectarian jealousy, and such the insane hatred of the Church. Why the chief organ of the Protestant clergy habitually co-operated with the would-be thieves and abused the dead champion of the rights of property to whom, as a public benefactor, a statue is due by the people of New York.

To appreciate the significance of this confession, for a confession it really is, the circumstances of the New York Mayoralty campaign of 1886, to which Dr. Brann alludes, must be recalled. Abraham S. Hewitt was the candidate of the Democratic party, Henry George, of the United Labor party, and Theodore Roosevelt, of the Republican party. It was distinctively a political campaign, carried on by ordinary political methods, involving political questions and political questions only, and as a whole constituting an appeal to the people, in accordance with our institutions, regarding the enactment and administration of civil laws.

At the time, it was charged that Archbishop Corrigan and Monsignore Preston, acting on the request of prominent Catholics connected with Tammany Hall, had thrown their ecclesiastical influence into the campaign in behalf of Mr. Hewitt, using the authority of the Roman Catholic Church of this diocese to impress upon Catholic citizens that, irrespective of their own views, they must in peril of their souls, vote as their Church commanded. The charge was never authoritatively denied. It was consistent with the views of Archbishop Corrigan respecting the political functions of the Roman Catholic Church, as expressed in his recent interview; but not until Dr. Brann delivered the eulogy above quoted from was it admitted. The admission, it will be observed, was made not merely by an obscure priest, but by a favorite of the hierarchy, and in the presence and with the tacit approval of the Archbishop himself.

If this eulogy by Dr. Brann is not a confession that Roman Catholicism, as administered in the diocese of New York, projects its authority into the realm of American politics, what are we to understand when, alluding to the Mayoralty campaign of 1886, Dr. Brann says that Mgr. Preston "stood in the breach alongside of his leader [Archbishop Corrigan], and with him bore the brunt of the battle?" What are we to understand by his remark that Preston "shared with his chief the perils of the fight, but he shared also the glory of the victory," unless it be that Preston and Corrigan came to the support of Hewitt, and enjoyed the triumph of Hewitt's election? Who were "the renegades who had broken their oaths of allegiance to their legitimate superiors," if not the Catholics who denied the political authority of their Church, and were subsequently disciplined for their rebellion? And why this exultation over the disappointment of Protestants whose souls were filled with a secret joy "because they imagined that the authority of the Catholic Church was going to suffer, and a secret hope filled their bosoms that the Archbishop and his Vicar-General would be beaten in the fight?" Why, unless the authority of the Catholic Church was used to elect Mr. Hewitt, and, owing to his election, did not suffer? Why, unless the Archbishop and his Vicar-General led the Roman Catholic Church into a political fight, in which they were not beaten?

Evidence is gathering fast that Roman Catholicism, whatever it may be elsewhere, is made in the City of New York, and under the administration of Archbishop Corrigan, a menace to American liberty.

EFFECT OF TARIFF ON HIDES.

Ex-Mayor Douglas, of Brockton, Mass., better known to the country at large as the "Three dollar shoe man," whose portrait is as familiar as that of the more famous presidents, does not want protection for shoes, and he objects to protecting Chicago cattle kings by replacing the duty on hides. He says:

By placing a duty on hides, sole leather will advance three cents a pound. This will make the cost of shoes five cents more a pair; and, when it comes to including calfskins, dongola, split and kangaroo, the cost will be increased ten cents a pair. This duty on hides means an increased cost of \$60,000 a year to me, and, of course, that means less work for my employees.

ONE FORM OF WAGES.

The wages of the Sultan of Morocco are taxes, and the following recent dispatch gives an idea of the form into which he has transformed some of his wages:

Painful accounts are received of the slave traffic in Morocco. The Sultan

has lately been making his annual expeditions against tribes that have failed or refused to pay their taxes. All the women and children of the conquered tribes have been carried off captive, to be disposed of as slaves, the Sultan and his chief officers first selecting a number of the more beautiful for their harems. The sale of the captives has been conducted publicly at Fez and other places, purchasers flocking to the auction from all parts of Morocco. The women and children were sold to the highest bidders, there being no compunction about separating mothers from their offspring.

ANCIENT IDEA OF THE SINGLE TAX.

In a curious and interesting book entitled "Court Life Under the Plantagenets" there is a suggestive passage. Mr. Hall says in his preface that scarce anything in the book is without absolute warrant in ancient documents. Here is the passage in question:

"It is strange," said Richard, "that the land alone should pay for the maintenance of the king's state and the welfare of his kingdom."

"Nay," rejoined the other, "it is best seemly that the king, whose the whole land is, should receive his own according to his needs. Rather it is strange that the holders of land should render no greater rent or services, and other incidents, for that which cost their forefathers nothing to obtain, whereas a merchant who hath acquired goods by industry or purchase must contribute far more thereof to the revenue of the crown, and, indeed, can scarcely call them his own but by the king's favor."

WAR WITH CHILI.

Captain John Codman, who keeps the world and all its doings within the focus of his eye, says of our difficulties with Chili:

The Chilian difficulties are likely to be settled without bloodshed. All that is needed is national politeness. Chili will apologize for letting her sailors get the better of ours in a drunken row. The United States owe her one apology for sending them a meddlesome foreigner as Minister; another for his keeping a Balmacedist boarding house and his impudence in demanding for his lodgers an escort out of the country, and yet another for the use of the San Francisco as a news boat in the interest of her enemies.

When we come to strike the balance of apologies, we shall find that the account will be against us.

OBJECT LESSONS.

This department contains facts, gathered from all parts of the world, that are of current interest and permanent value, and illustrate social and political problems. Information from trustworthy sources is solicited.

THE SINGLE TAX IN OPERATION.

In the course of the single tax agitation in progress in the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island, Senator Garvin has published the following figures showing the effect on individual residents of the proposed change to the single tax method of raising revenues:

Property.	Present Tax.	Single Tax.
William Bishop.....	\$27 00	\$28 00
H. W. Brown.....	23 40	21 00
James Entwistle.....	18 00	14 00
J. H. Johnson.....	27 00	24 50
T. H. Pingree.....	16 20	10 50
Mary Fennessey.....	40 50	17 50
William Fleming.....	18 00	17 50
J. H. Hosler.....	16 20	10 50
Edward Conley.....	24 30	24 50
J. H. Conley.....	18 00	14 00
James Hindle.....	24 30	24 50
John Mooney.....	45 00	35 00
Warren Mosher.....	36 00	28 00
John T. Pickles.....	45 00	35 00
James Ryan.....	22 50	17 50
David Thomson.....	29 70	24 50
David Burke.....	19 20	14 00
Mrs. Thomas Shaw.....	21 60	14 00
E. Gorton.....	20 70	14 00
H. W. Anthony.....	31 50	31 50
J. T. Corcoran.....	18 00	14 00
Michael Cawley.....	13 50	14 00
Edward Fronet.....	25 20	14 00
Catherine McGunagle.....	32 40	35 00
Jennie R. Steere.....	22 50	17 50
Thomas Edmunds.....	16 50	10 50
David Coleman.....	16 20	17 50
Timothy Coleman.....	19 80	17 50
Edward Hogan.....	19 80	17 50
Sarah Leighton.....	18 00	21 00
Thomas McKenna estate.....	28 80	35 00
John H. Barnwell.....	18 00	10 50
Francis Fanning.....	18 00	17 50

Most of these properties are homesteads.

Figures like these are invaluable at the present stage of our agitation, and nothing could serve the movement much better than a similar report from townships all over the country. Single tax men who are eager to work, but find nothing to do, might well begin at once in this way in their own neighborhoods.

INVOLUNTARY VAGRANCY.

The following from the Evening Sun will interest those comfortable people who imagine that because they are not poor poverty does not exist. It is from a report of a session in the police court of Justice Hogan of New York:

"When they're taken like that," said the roundsman, "they soon go."

Then there was a strange sight. Twelve young men, all strong fellows and comparatively healthy, were weeded out of the line. Every one in turn said he had no home, no place to go, and no prospect for self-support during the Winter.

"Do you mean to say that you want me to send you to the Island?" said the Justice, in amazement.

"Yes, sir," came the chorus; and the Justice looked as if he could not believe what he had seen and heard. But there was only one thing for him to do. They stood self-confessed vagrants, and he committed them

to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the winter.

"In all my experience," he said, "I have never seen anything like that before."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

A THEORETICAL QUESTION.

A Pennsylvania correspondent asks:

If the single tax were applied to a limited community, a single city or even a State, thus raising the margin of cultivation there, increasing wages, and relieving production, would not the advantages of that locality, under the law of competition, at once bring an influx of labor and capital, until the margin of cultivation was forced so low as to leave wages and the returns of business but little, if any, above the same in neighboring localities not enjoying the advantages of the single tax?

Such a result is conceivable; but it could not occur until all the land in the single tax community was actually devoted to its best uses. Practically, no community will long enjoy alone the advantages of the single tax.

ORIGIN OF INTEREST.

Henry Schakel, apropos of our statement that capital will always yield interest, offers to wager his business against ours that after land is really free for all to work on, we cannot find any man willing to pay "a rent" for our capital, because he will either buy it of us, or make his own.

Mr. Schakel will be less liable to confusion of thought if he avoids confusion of terms. The interest on capital, to which we refer, is so radically different from rent that it cannot be safely designated by the same term. The fact that Mr. Schakel so designates it indicates that he does not understand what we mean by interest.

If a man needed capital, land being free, he would either buy it, or make it, or borrow it. His decision would be determined by the question of cheapness. The mode that promised him most profit is the one he would adopt. He could make it himself; but that would require time which might be more profitably devoted to using than to making the capital. He could buy it; but since he could not pay "cash down," and the seller might be able to profit by utilizing the element of time, as he could if time was of value to either, the buyer would be obliged to make some concession on this account. Or he could borrow, in which case the same concession would be necessary. The whole question narrows down to the value of time. If, under free conditions, time would be of no value, capital would bear no interest; for in that case it would make no difference to either owner or user when payment was made. But if time should be valuable, interest would exist.

That an individual cannot literally make every form of capital he requires, does not affect the question. In free conditions, power to make anything that is wanted in trade is equal to the power to make anything that may be had in trade.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Edward Osgood Brown writes from Chicago, Illinois: I hope Mr. Parker, of Providence, was speaking "by the card" when he said in last week's STANDARD that Charles E. Gorman, of Providence, had avowed himself a single taxer. Mr. Gorman was my law partner twenty years ago, and I know something of his enthusiasm, ability, and energy.

To him, more than to any other one man, is due after many years of agitation, the overthrow of the restriction upon universal suffrage in Rhode Island, which overthrow has made it, and will keep it, a Democratic State. I hope to see him winning greater and more worthy laurels still in the single tax fight, which I feel sure will first be won in the State of Rhode Island, where all the conditions, it seems to me, are the most favorable for the agitation. The sentimental attachment that one is always prone to feel towards the place of his education and youthful life, makes me very glad that it is so.

S. M. Barroughs writes from Rome, Italy: His Holiness might have given some very interesting particulars of the history of private property in land round about here. Before the Romans came the Etruscans were a peaceable, industrious people who held the land in common, and in the mountain districts it is still so held, giving all an equal right to pasture and to gather wood. Various Popes have given the land away, claiming sovereign rights to do so, and the Roman princes, created by the Popes, own all the Campagna, each having fifteen or twenty miles at a stretch in different directions. The newspaper, *Il Popolo*, tells how Prince Doris, another papal creation, sold land which had been given his family, but which the hill people had held common right in for probably 4,000 years. They have been attacked for defending these rights which the courts declared they must give up to the princes for 63,000 lire.

Edward J. Shriver writes from New York: It seems to me that Mr. Werner's best reply to Mr. Janes (on the latter's assertion that "the value of improvements was greater in proportion to land values in 'rich' than in 'poor' districts") is to show him that it "has nothing to do with the case." It is the owners not the occupants of land who pay a tax on its value; and poor men don't, as a rule, own the land on which they live in cities. As to the correctness of the statement, it is perfectly palpable that no general tendency exists, so far as New York is concerned. In districts where values are rapidly growing, so as to encourage the holding out of use for a rise, the percentage of improvement value is exceptionally small, if the districts as a whole are considered; though it will not hold good if we take individual parcels that have been brought into use. Instances of this can be found equally on both sides of the Park, one of which is occupied by poor, and the other by rich people. In downtown business sections, which are occupied alike by the residences of poor men and the offices of rich ones, the same condition is found; while in the tenement districts of the East Side and the region of Murray Hill, in both of which land values are comparatively stationary, the percentages will be found, I think, to bear about the same relation to one another. But wherever you go, it will be found that taxes on improvements restrict the opportunity for employment;

and that is the essential point—not the striving after an abstract equality, which we can safely trust nature to provide, if we only make opportunities equal.

Henry Ware Allen writes from the City of Mexico: I suppose every one has had, at one time or another, an ambition to edit a newspaper. I'm sure I have had. But the next best thing, and I dare say you would tell me a much better thing, is to get a newspaper which voices your own sentiments on every question that arises. Such THE STANDARD does for me to really a remarkable degree, for I assure you I have a mind of my own. Come to think of it, it is remarkable how quickly single taxers from different parts of the country agree in regard to most every question when they get together in conversation. I noticed this when I visited New York. It must be that our single tax clubs are pretty good training schools.

Of course it is a disappointment to me not to be able to take an active part in American politics, but my interest is as keen as ever. I believe Mills's defeat was due to Tarsney, of Missouri, as much as to any other one person. Tarsney misrepresented his constituents when he fought Mills so desperately; for Missouri is very much of a free trade State. I mentioned free trade to him after a political meeting last autumn, but he brushed the proposition aside, as if it were as repugnant to him as it doubtless is to McKinley. Meanwhile, he and Speaker Crisp, Gorman, and Tammany, are making great use of the mascot "Tariff Reform," but it can't last very long; there must soon be a real issue.

John H. Blakeney writes from Binghamton, N. Y.: The most important practical thing possible to single taxers at this time is support and extension of the circulation of THE STANDARD. This ought to be done at once—or, rather, it should have been done at once—in the way THE STANDARD proposed, the guaranteeing of 25,000 subscribers at \$1 a year. I am surprised at the small response to the proposition, and know not how to account for it. It seems to me certain that every single taxer made acquainted with the proposal could easily obtain one, two, three, or more subscriptions, and that it would be a pleasure for him to do so. The only trouble involved in the matter was that of sending a guarantee to THE STANDARD of one or more subscriptions, and even this would have been a pleasure by anticipating the good results to follow. I have mentioned the proposed reduction to several, and I think about a dozen have told me they will take THE STANDARD at the reduced price, and some have promised to aid in securing subscribers. There surely should be four or five thousand single taxers who could do as much. I really think if the time for closing the proposition can be extended for a brief period, the response will be ample. And it seems to me possible, at \$1 a year, to secure for THE STANDARD in a few months a circulation of considerably more than 25,000. THE STANDARD, besides being a pleasure each week as a chronicler of the progress of our movement, is a necessity to the hastening of the glad day of our triumph. Let us, therefore, apply ourselves at once and with energy to the duty—the pleasant duty, it ought to be—now set before us.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

The underlying principle of the single tax—that the earth belongs equally to all, and that the best way to secure substantial justice is to tax the occupant an amount equal to the yearly value of the land—is sound.—Journal of the Knights of Labor, September 24, 1891.

We have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the ideal taxation lies in the single Land Tax, laid exclusively on the rental value of land, independent of improvements.—New York Times, January 10, 1891.

The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place that is land.—New York Sun, August 26, 1891.

Every one of these taxes [on commodities and buildings] the ostensible taxpayer—the man on the assessor's books—shifts to other shoulders. The only tax he cannot shift is the tax on his land values.—Detroit News, November 1, 1891.

The Bee does not say that it will never be a full-fledged single tax advocate. It believes in it in theory now; it pauses only on the threshold of doubt as to the expediency under existing circumstances.—Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Dec. 29, 1891.

The National committee is circulating a petition asking the United States house of representatives to appoint a special committee to make inquiry into and report upon the expediency of raising all public revenues by a single tax upon the value of land, irrespective of improvements, to the exclusion of all other taxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon imports, taxes upon internal productions, or otherwise. It will send blank petitions on application to any address, and single tax men are urged to obtain petitions and solicit signatures as a most convenient and effective way of starting the discussion of our principles.

It has also taken up the newspaper work of the Memphis committee and is supplying news companies with single tax matter for their ready prints and plates.

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz..... \$1,688 40
Cash contributions remain as reported last week, viz..... 1,667 97
The enrollment now stands as follows:
Reported last week..... 113,980
Signatures received since last report..... 303

Total..... 114,283

THE PETITION CLOSES JANUARY 1. HURRY IN THE SIGNATURES.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

Owing to the light attendance at the economic class last Wednesday, it was decided to abandon it as a public class; but the teacher agreed to be present Wednesday nights for the purpose of assisting those who might choose to attend for informal study.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Charles S. Prizer writes from Reading: We have kept prodding the assessors until we have made it so hot for them that they are now actually trying to rate all real estate at its true cash value. As a result the owners

of vacant lots and of high priced improved properties are "kicking" and threaten to defeat the present assessors at the polls. Will write particulars of the fight as it goes on.

RHODE ISLAND.

Lucius F. C. Garvin writes from Lonsdale: On Monday evening, December 21, another meeting was held in the extreme southern portion of the town of Cumberland, where the opposition to the single tax is strongest. The speaker, Edwin M. White, Esq., of Boston, proved himself worthy of the title of "The Walking Encyclopedia of Taxation." The objections raised against exempting from local taxation personal property and improvements were fully answered. Some of the audience, who have hitherto antagonized the single tax, now admit that there is much force in the arguments advanced. Only those who are deeply interested in maintaining the present system of taxation—who are in fact land monopolists—remain unshaken in their original opposition.

On Wednesday evening the committee of three appointed to direct the movement in Cumberland met the single taxers of the town who have been most active in circulating petitions. A house to house canvass of the thickly settled portions of the town was agreed upon, those engaged in circulating the petitions to go in pairs and to cover the respective districts to which they were assigned.

The appeal of THE STANDARD for funds to aid in the work which we have undertaken has met with a generous response. Contributions in money have been received from New York, Chicago, and Brooklyn, whilst Boston single taxers have freely given of their time and talents.

On Wednesday evening, the 30th inst., Levi H. Turner, of Boston, will again address the citizens of Berkeley and Ashton. On Thursday evening S. H. Howes, of Southborough, Mass., talks to the farmers at Cumberland Hill.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts Single Tax League, in order to carry on its propaganda work more effectually, has opened headquarters at 37 Boylston street, Boston, where an abundance of reform literature will be kept on hand. The rooms are open every evening, and believers in, or sympathizers with, the principles of the organization will always be welcome.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. I. Boreman writes from Parkersburg: The Farmers' Alliance will cut some figure in this State during the coming year. This uneasiness spreads over the country in waves and periodical disturbance somewhat like the grippe. It comes and goes. The farmers most interested in the Farmers' Alliance meetings in this county are the Greenbackers of several years ago. Free silver, or rather more money, is the burden of a good deal of their talk, but it is mainly an unsettled, dissatisfied growl. Fine soil for single tax ideas. Our club proposes donating a small lot each of "Protection or Free Trade?" and "The Condition of Labor" to each club.

This part of the South would probably be protectionist rather than free trade in sentiment if put to the pinch. Owners of coal land, iron land, and large tracts of wild lands generally, of which the bulk of this State consists, will fight for laws that force a bigger price on their holdings. The people are indifferent and ignorant as to tax laws. They do not see the connection between taxation and their condition. The workingmen of the North do not sufficiently realize the fact that the old slaveholding and land owning aristocracy of the South are class men and protectionist in thought, and will never affiliate with the labor element in any legislation looking toward real freedom. They belong distinctly to the office-hunting wing of their party. Their condition and position mentally is best illustrated by an exclamation of one of the leaders here: "Oh! how I would like to be in Washington, just to see David B. Hill walk down the aisle of the Senate to be sworn in!" It is about as much use talking real politics to such men and their followers as to sing psalms to a dead mule.

MICHIGAN.

H. O. Stouat, 1934 Stone street, Port Huron, Mich., writes: During the campaign of 1884 I became involved in an economic discussion with one of our leading dealers in agricultural implements. He defended protection and while I had not at that time entirely forsaken the principle, I endeavored to impress on his mind that I had almost lost faith in it as a means of raising wages. I attempted to explain as best I could that in my opinion more of the burden of taxation should be borne by vacant and unimproved land. He had evidently heard of the founder of the single tax movement, for he said: "You must be a Henry George theorist." I informed him that I had heard of Mr. George, but had always heard him referred to as a socialist or anarchist, and had paid no attention to him; but that if he was treating on the subject of land taxation, I would procure his writings and give him a hearing at least. That day I purchased "The Land Question." The reason and logic of this book simply astounded me: I read and reread it, and at every reading new beauties and truths presented themselves. Having convinced myself that Mr. George was surely neither anarchist nor socialist, I bought "Social Problems," which proved a revelation. I then procured the famous work, "Progress and Poverty," and, reading it over and over, became convinced that there is a remedy, and that the dawn of a better day is not far distant. I afterward subscribed for THE STANDARD, and have been a regular reader of it since its first issue; and much as I value other publications there are none I would not sacrifice for THE STANDARD.

Becoming a single taxer I, of course, could not refrain from talking it in, and sometimes out of season. I have sowed seed in the minds of many of my fellow trainmen all along the line of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway. Some, to be sure, has fallen on stony ground; but most of it has taken root and will grow. I find though that railroad men have great faith in their organizations as a method of raising wages, and look at the question of taxation as something that does not greatly affect them. I have observed also that better results can be obtained by discussing the theme with men who have attained a higher standard of education, and especially with those who have ideas as to the principles of taxation.

Having had opportunities of discussing the single tax with some of the leading legal lights of our State as well as some of our leading politicians, I observe that all of them admit that real estate should bear a greater portion of taxation. A prominent candidate for Gubernatorial honors in the last election—a fearless leader, a close reasoner, and an eloquent speaker, Michigan's coming Democratic Governor and statesman—said to me: "Tariff reform, free trade, single tax. This," he added, "cannot come about at a single blow, but one will rapidly follow the other." Recent utterances in Detroit by President Palmer, of the World's Fair, Mayor Pingree, and others indicate that men of wealth and power are giving this question attention. It is these men who are entering the wedge here.

Now, organization is necessary, and right here in Port Huron, where land monopoly rules supreme, here where thousands of vacant lots, and hundreds of acres, are held at enormous prices for speculative purposes, and paying scarcely taxes enough to defray the expense of collection, while home owners are taxed for nearly all that they can bear, would be a good place to begin. But as I am neither speaker nor organizer, I do not feel equal to the task, and fear that from the attempt more harm than good would follow.

An address by Mr. George, Mr. Shearman, or Mr. Garrison, would bring out the friends of the reform, and boom the movement in this State. If this cannot be done, would it not be advisable for the single taxers of this State to call a State Conference to decide what steps should be taken to forward the cause? I would be pleased to hear from Michigan friends of the single tax on this point.

IOWA.

T. W. Graham writes from Dubuque: We have an able and fearless advocate of the single tax cause in the editor of The Daily Telegraph, the most independent and widely read daily in the city and, perhaps, in the State. John Murphy, to whom I refer, the brightest editorial writer in the State, lets no opportunity pass to instruct the public on the economic questions of the day as defined by Henry George.

George's letter to the Pope is being read by people who would not touch one of his previous works, and there is in consequence more discussion here than ever before. It was this book and "Protection or Free Trade?" which converted our editor, who, by the way, was raised a Catholic.

W. Edwin Brokaw writes from Maynard: I spoke December 18 at the court house in West Union to a small audience, and came to Maynard the 19th. Of enclosed signers one is a Republican editor and postmaster, and another is running Congressman Walt. Butler's paper, and will advertise "Protection or Free Trade?" This makes 4,204 signatures I have obtained, besides what I have sent in for others.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey writes from Chicago: A meeting on Christmas was by some thought to be inadvisable on the ground that no one would attend, but the experiment disproved the theory, the attendance being surprisingly good and the interest quite up to the usual mark, in spite of the fact that there was no set programme. But a theme was suggested for discussion in the excellent report of our committee on intramural transit, submitted by its chairman, Mr. Walter F. Cooling, the lawyer. This committee, consisting of Mr. Cooling, Edward Osgood Brown, John Z. White, Charles K. Kellogg, and Robert Munro, was appointed a couple of weeks ago to present our views of the transportation problem to a committee of the council and of citizens named by the Mayor, which has under consideration the question of improved intramural transit. The Mayor's committee has gone about its work systematically, and is getting together all the facts and suggestions relating to the problem that it can command.

Our committee appeared before it at its last meeting and submitted a printed address, the general character of which is indicated by the following extract:

The streets are—or ought to be—public property. It is against public interest and private right that the care and operation of public highways be farmed out, much less be given away, for the profit of private enterprise. We must first of all recognize that theoretically all have equal right to the public streets, and that if it is not practicable for the city to assume the care and operation of lines for the transportation of passengers, it is evident that in permitting private enterprise to undertake what should be recognized as the exercise of a necessary function of the government of a modern city, the municipality should restrict private enterprise to its legitimate field, and never part with its pecuniary interest in, and practical control of, the exercise of these franchises. In other words, the city should never part with its ownership of the streets and highways, and should never be less than a lessor of these privileges, for which it should have an adequate return—thus eliminating from these enterprises the presence of private monopoly in public rights, and making the control of these in subordinate public servants feasible.

A short time ago an extension of one of the great cable lines was proposed, and the corporation prepared an elaborate map of the proposed extension, showing the probable benefits to abutting land owners by reason of the increased facilities of transportation, with a carefully prepared estimate of the increase in value of each separate adjacent tract, and on that basis levied and collected a sort of private special assessment. It cannot be said that those who willingly paid these assessments with the view of benefiting their property were deceived, nor that in that case the fortunate company were enabled to exact the full value of the franchise.

It is believed that the development of the south side cable system in the last six years has increased the value of south side property over \$20,000,000, a value far in excess of the cost of constructing and operating the roads and greatly exceeding the value of the stock, even at its present enhanced value. The same is true of real estate in all parts of the city and suburbs. The extension of every line of rapid transit has been followed in every case by an enormous and disproportionate increase in land value in excess of the cost of construction of the roads.

Following were the recommendations of the committee:

1st. That no more franchises be granted, except such as may be needed for the necessary extension of lines already in operation, and that the duration of all such grants be limited to the time of expiration of the franchises of the system of which they are a part.

2d. That the present license tax be abolished, as it is but an incentive, so far as enforced, to get along with as few cars as possible, to the inconvenience of passengers.

3d. That in return for the grants of franchises, limited in duration as

above, the city should receive a revenue equal to the value of the privileges thus granted, so that no incentive would exist to incommode passengers.

4th. That the city should in the future construct and own the road bed of all future systems of street transportation, whether sub-ways, surface or elevated roads, paying for the cost of construction by special assessments upon property owners to be benefited thereby in the same manner that other public improvements of the same nature are carried out.

5th. That the road-bed so constructed and owned by the city may be leased to private enterprise for operation at reasonable rates for a term of years.

6th. That, on the expiration of all existing franchises, steps be taken to carry out the same design with reference to all lines of transportation.

7th. That all necessary legislation should be secured for the purposes above specified.

This was read by Mr. Brown, and Mr. Cooling followed with an able argument in which our position was more fully stated. Mr. White also spoke, commanding the close attention of the Mayor's committee. He drove the points home that Mr. Cooling had raised, and it was evident that an impression had been made. At least two of the Mayor's committee signified an endorsement of the views presented, and upon the motion of one of them the memorandum of our committee was referred to the sub-committee on permanent relief.

Thus the transit question was raised in our Christmas eve meeting, Mr. Cooling opening the discussion with the statement that he believed the final solution of the transportation problem was in making the carriage of persons and goods absolutely free. This view he enforced by an able argument, in which he advanced the idea that free transportation would tend to equalize the value of land.

Mr. Gochegan was in favor of free transportation, but thought it would not have the equalizing effect which Mr. Cooling expected. Mr. Wells fully agreed with Mr. Cooling, but in view of the great fact that free transportation in itself would bring no permanent relief to the masses, since the landlords would absorb the benefits of such an improvement, as they have of all other improvements which civilization has brought about. He thought all our energies should be directed against the primary evil. Mr. White, Mr. Scott, Mr. Schilling and others also spoke, the general trend of the remarks being in favor of Mr. Cooling's position. The latter gentleman closed the discussion with the statement of his belief that free transportation would effect a practical equalization of the value of farming lands by bringing them all to a common level with respect to the markets. The natural value as determined by the fertility of the soil and climatic conditions would remain, but the value of location would be greatly modified if it did not disappear.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell writes from Minnesota: Our League met at the West Hotel Tuesday evening, December 22, to listen to a paper on the "Sub-Treasury Plan," by Jonas Howe, ex-president of the Hennepin County Farmers' Alliance. He started out with the declaration that labor had a right to the benefits of its productions, and to insure this, transportation and money as a medium of exchange were necessary. And since an object of government is to subserve the interests of the governed, it was the duty of the United States government to loan money to the farmers at a low rate of interest, say 2 per cent., and take security on the crops. He did not attempt to formulate a plan, but suggested the idea, which has been somewhat prevalent in Alliance circles, that for this purpose these sub-treasury institutions should be established.

Short addresses were made by J. B. Bassett, C. J. Buell, S. R. Child, Hon. S. M. Owen, O. T. Erickson, Major S. A. Buell, H. B. Martin, Hon. S. A. Stockwell, J. O. Barrett, late Alliance candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; S. T. Bartlett, John Griffin and others.

Most of the speakers strongly opposed the sub-treasury plan. The address of Mr. Owen, late Alliance candidate for Governor, was especially brilliant and eloquent. He placed himself squarely on record as opposed to all forms of class legislation, demanded the abolition of all existing privileges, and declared in favor of "equal rights for all and special privileges for none."

Mr. Howe has long been an ardent single taxer, but has been made to believe the sub-treasury plan a temporary necessity. He came to just the right place to get his faith shaken.

Next week Judge Wm. Welsh, of Welsh-Vilas libel suit fame, will address the league on the "Legal Aspects of the Railway Problem."

COLORADO.

James Crosby writes from Denver: Mr. George S. Phelps read an interesting paper on the single tax before the Denver Equal Suffrage Society December 21. The ladies present showed great interest, and Mr. Phelps was compelled to answer questions for over an hour. The newsdealers here report a great demand for George's works, caused, no doubt, by his answer to the Pope.

CANADA.

Robert Tyson, of Toronto, writes: "Questions for Citizens" is the title of a handbill, of which the Toronto Single Tax Association have printed ten thousand copies. The committee are detaching themselves to attend every meeting in the mayoralty campaign now in progress, to stand at the door, and to deliver a copy of the questions to every one of the audience as the audience enters. The questions are put to candidates also.

There are twenty questions in all, among them these: "Ought a man to be taxed for improving his property, and thereby improving the city?" "Does not idle land mean idle men?" "Is it better to tax producers for making goods abundant and giving employment to labor, or to tax speculators for making land scarce and keeping men idle?" "Why should home-seekers be forced to the outskirts when there are hundreds of good vacant acres in the city?" "Why not seek our taxes where the speculator gathers his riches—namely, from land values?" "Public improvements add nothing to the value of houses, goods, or labor. Then why should these things be taxed to pay for public improvements?" "Public improvements raise the values of land. Then should not the values of land pay for public improvements?"

The Toronto Single Tax Association has published in pamphlet form the Herald's summary of Henry George's reply to the Pope.

The Montreal Daily Herald in a recent issue prints a single tax article from the Detroit News, and refers to it approvingly in an editorial headed "Tax Reform."

The Barrie Examiner, a county town weekly of the province of Ontario, has occasional editorials which are straight single tax.

JAPAN.

The Rev. Charles E. Garst, missionary to Japan, now on a vacation, writes from New Mexico: I have often thought of dropping you a line again about the progress of the cause in Japan, but have been very busy. I wanted, also, to review for you the first single tax book published in Japanese.

The true economic doctrine has gotten into the editorial staff of The Liberal, a daily of the Japanese capital. One of the staff had nearly finished the translation of "Progress and Poverty," and it was expected that Count Itagaki, the head of the Liberal party, would write a preface for it. The liberals are the largest party in Japan. A gentleman by the name of Mr. Jo, has published a beautiful little book, setting forth the single tax in a way to attract the Japanese. I inquired where he received the doctrine; he replied from Herbert Spencer and Henry George.

I have met so many single taxers under peculiar circumstances, that I am much encouraged about it. If we can only get THE STANDARD into their hands it will help. A lady in Yokohama was laughing at my being a single taxer. In order to silence me she appealed to her older brother, an old missionary. He replied he was a single taxer. I wrote to a missionary in China about "Progress and Poverty." He replied he was a single taxer. The first man I met at Vancouver, an inspector of customs, said he was a single taxer, and very kindly winked when I took a tin of condensed milk out of my luggage so my baby might have something to eat till he got to the American line.

When I entered the American territory the custom house officer tore open my boxes. One was small. "What does that contain?" thundered he. "Gods," I replied. "O! they are dutiable," he said. I wondered if the American gods were an infant industry that needed protection; but he didn't refer to the subject again. Went to Milwaukee to preach; said to the pastor, "I am a single taxer." "So am I," he replied. Met a man on the cars returning to his home at Dallas, Texas. He also pleaded guilty to the mild impeachment.

They are everywhere, and if all pull together with a long pull and a strong pull, short work can be made of the task before us.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

It was impossible for me to prepare a list for last week, nor did it seem an inappropriate time for a week's pause in our work. The change in the method of corps division, which I mentioned before, will be explained next week.

Division A—Rev. Louis Albert Banks, of St. John's M. E. Church, South Boston, Mass. (this address suffices), has recently published a book, "White Slaves; or, the Oppression of the Worthy Poor." It is a collection of his sermons on the sweating system, which have gained much attention in Boston. He admits that he does not clearly see the way out, but he uncompromisingly denounces the evils of the system discussed, and is eager to help toward the establishment of better conditions.

Division B—Dr. Sarah T. R. Eavenson, 2013 Vine street, Philadelphia, would be a valuable helper if brought into our ranks. In her professional life she must see much which would lead her to seek for a means whereby the misery of enforced poverty may be swept away.

Division C—Charles Parry, Parry P. O., Burlington county, N. J., president of Burlington County Board of Agriculture. Try to make Mr. Parry see the meaning of the single tax in relation to agricultural interests.

Division D—W. Pope Yeaman, of Columbia, Mo., a delegate from the State (Mo.) at large to the Farmers' Congress held at Sedalia, Mo., in November. Mr. Shearman's tract, "Farmers and the Single Tax," is an excellent one from which to extract statistics and other points of special value for presentation.

Division E—Linton Satterthwaite, of Trenton, N. J., recently read a paper before a meeting of New Jersey farmers on "The Farmer in Politics." He said that farmers should organize, but not as a political party, which is not a practicable thing. That farmers should be governed by reason, not by prejudice. That the tax consumers are now growing rich, the taxpayers poor. If we do not change our ways, our government will be lost. Our new ballot law has not remedied the evil. Bribery still exists, and will continue to do so until we accept the Australian ballot law pure and simple. Mr. Satterthwaite did not speak of the deeper roots of our trouble, but he is undoubtedly open to argument on that score.

MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary, 1674 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION.

One hundred and forty-six professors of political economy, and presidents of universities filling that chair have written, giving their views on the aims and objects of this association. Eighty-one have declared themselves in favor of its programme, among them being the representatives of Bowdoin, Brown, Columbia, Harvard, New York University, Union, and Williams. Yale has not yet answered. Most of the rest are undecided as yet. The programme of the association contemplates the abolition of all personal property taxation.

TRAMP IT OUT.

St. Louis Republic.

If the little clique of reactionists in the Democratic party could not get along without having the political life tramped out of them, it is just as well that the fight should come now. If they win it let them make the platform next year, for it will have no party behind it. But they will be disposed of long before it comes to platform making.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Speaker Crisp has made Mr. Springer chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and Mr. Holman chairman of the Appropriations Committee, while many prominent Democrats, friends of Mr. Mills, have minor places.

J. A. J. Creswell, of Ellston, Md., Postmaster-General under President Grant, is dead, aged 63.

Edward M. Field, son of Cyrus Field, and head of the brokering firm whose failure created a great scandal, has been declared insane by a jury at White Plains.

Garza, the Mexican revolutionist, made an insane attempt to capture Fort Ringold, Texas, for the purpose of obtaining ammunition.

Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, says that he has from Mr. Blaine the assurance that the latter will accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency next year.

FOREIGN.

Redmond, Parnellite, defeated Michael Davitt, McCarthyite, in the Parliamentary election at Waterford, by a majority of 546.

Already the confessed \$400,000 deficit of the Mercier Government in Quebec has grown under investigation to \$2,228,000, and shocking scandals are coming to light.

A SINGLE TAX DAILY.

One of the best daily papers of the Southwest, the St. Louis Chronicle, is advocating the single tax with intelligence and vigor.

CONTROVERSY WITH DR. BRANN.

Readers who have asked why we do not continue the controversy with Dr. Brann are informed that Dr. Brann has neglected to send us the reply which in one of his letters he declared himself ready to make.

PERSONAL.

James W. Bucklin was born in a log cabin, on a farm, in Big Rock Township, Kane County, Illinois, November 13, 1856. His ancestors, as far back as known, were New Englanders, his father, George Bucklin, being a native of Vermont, and his mother, Arethusa Winch Bucklin, a native of New Hampshire. His grandfather, on his father's side, was an American captain in the second war with England.

Mr. Bucklin received a country school education, attended college for two years at Wheaton, Illinois, and graduated from the law department at Ann Arbor, Mich., March 28th, 1877.

He began the practice of law in Denver soon afterwards, going to Gunnison, Colorado, in 1880, and to Grand Junction, his present residence, in 1882. He is the senior member of the well-known law firm of Bucklin, Staley & Saffey.

While attending the University of Michigan, he taught school for four months in Illinois.

At the time of leaving Denver, in 1880, Mr. Bucklin expected to finally locate at or near the present site of Grand Junction, and as soon as the Indians were removed he, with others, located and founded the town, now city, of Grand Junction, which place has a population of 3,500.

In the spring of 1884 Mr. Bucklin married Margie Champion, of Denver, Colorado, and after a year of unalloyed happiness he had the great misfortune to lose his wife, and has since remained single.

He was elected by a large majority to the Legislature in the fall of 1884, as a Republican, carrying all five of the counties of his district. He was appointed chairman of the House Committee of Finance, Ways, and Means, and secured the passage of several bills of importance to Western Colorado. In 1886 he was elected Mayor of Grand Junction without opposition, and was appointed City Attorney in 1890, reappointed in 1891, and still holds that position.

After giving the question several years' study, Mr. Bucklin delivered a single tax speech in Grand Junction on February 13, 1886, before the Knights of Labor, and in the fall of that year, the first Monday after Mr. George was defeated for Mayor of New York city, he organized a single tax club. Notwithstanding that his county, district, and State were strongly Republican, he published a card in 1887, resigning the chairmanship of the Republican Senatorial District Committee, withdrew from the party, and helped organize a straight single tax party for his county, which in the succeeding election polled over one-twelfth of all the votes cast. Ever since that time he has been known throughout the State as a single tax man. In the fall of 1888 he made a number of free trade speeches for Cleveland in several counties. In the Democratic county conventions of Mesa county in 1889, 1890, and 1891, Mr. Bucklin wrote the platforms, all of which declared for the single tax, without any equivocation or compromise. The recent campaign was fought on single tax issues, and resulted in the election of John W. Hawxhurst, president of the Hawxhurst Single Tax Club, for County Assessor, Mr. Bucklin being chairman of the Central Committee, and openly proclaiming the single tax as the settled



policy of the Democratic party of his county. He attended the National Conference held in New York in 1890, and on the recommendation of the Denver Single Tax club was elected a member of the National Committee for Colorado. Mr. Bucklin is a member of the Methodist Church.

Rev. Charles R. Baker, rector of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn, one of the most influential churches in the City of Churches, discusses economic subjects every Sunday evening. His subject for January 3 is, "The Single Tax of Henry George."

Joseph B. Bishop has in the January Forum an article, entitled "The Secret Ballot in Thirty-three States," in which he traces the rapid development of ballot reform in the United States. A feature of the article that will be permanently useful for reference, is a table showing the States in which Australian ballot laws have been passed, the character of the laws as good or bad, and a brief description of the style of ballot and method of voting presented by each law.

Edward P. Cheney, assistant professor in history at the University of Pennsylvania, has, through the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of Philadelphia, published his lecture on "Recent Tendencies in the Reform of Land Tenure." It exhibits an immense amount of careful labor, and is an invaluable pamphlet for teachers, writers, speakers and students.

On the 27th Thomas G. Shearman and Roswell G. Horr discussed the question of free trade before the Brooklyn Ethical Association.

Father Huntington will speak to workingwomen under the auspices of the Workingwomen's Society of No. 27 Clinton place, at room 24, Cooper Union, on Monday, January 4, at 8 o'clock. His subject is "Child Labor."

Matthew Kirsch, formerly of Albany, N. Y., but now of Sing Sing, has been carrying on a tariff discussion in the Sing Sing Register with the Republicans. The articles are widely read, and they deserve to be. Mr. Kirsch is a free trader and an active worker in the single tax movement.

At Des Moines, on the 23d of December, Harriet J. Bellangee died after a lingering illness. She was born in Rush County, Indiana, September 19, 1845, received a normal school education, and after teaching for several years was married in 1869 to James Bellangee, one of Iowa's prominent single tax men. Of Mrs. Bellangee the Des Moines News says: "For many years the family have resided in this city, Mrs. Bellangee taking an active and intelligent part in the intellectual and social life of the city and State, and ably and sympathetically co-operating with her husband in the various reform movements in which he has been prominent."

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

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The question of reducing the price of THE STANDARD is discussed and decided this week on the first page of the cover, to which readers are referred.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD FROM AUGUST 19, 1891, TO DATE.

Alabama.....	5	Mississippi.....	1
Arizona.....	1/4	Mexico.....	4
Arkansas.....	1	Montana.....	7 1/2
Australia.....	2	Nebraska.....	9 1/2
California.....	52 1/2	New Hampshire.....	3/4
Canada.....	43	New Jersey.....	52 1/2
Colorado.....	24 1/2	New Mexico.....	8 1/2
Connecticut.....	16	New York.....	226 3/4
Cuba.....	2 1/2	New Zealand.....	2
Delaware.....	3 3/4	North Dakota.....	2 1/2
District of Columbia.....	16 5/6	Ohio.....	53 1/2
England.....	4	Oregon.....	8
Florida.....	5	Pennsylvania.....	8 1/2
France.....	2	Rhode Island.....	15 1/2
Georgia.....	3	South Dakota.....	10
Illinois.....	63 1/2	South Carolina.....	3/4
Indiana.....	5 1/2	Texas.....	26 1/2
Iowa.....	32 3/4	Tennessee.....	8 1/2
Kansas.....	17 1/2	Utah.....	1 1/2
Kentucky.....	8 1/2	Vermont.....	5
Louisiana.....	6 1/2	Virginia.....	11
Maryland.....	12 1/2	West Virginia.....	1 1/2
Massachusetts.....	74	Wisconsin.....	11
Missouri.....	30 1/2	Washington.....	17 1/2
Maine.....	4 1/2	Wyoming.....	2
Minnesota.....	19 5/6		
Michigan.....	31 1/3		1058 1/2

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Total for this week.....	81 5/6
Total for last week in August.....	25
“ “ “ September.....	54
“ “ “ October.....	48 1/2
“ “ “ November.....	79
“ “ “ December.....	81 5/6
“ first “ September.....	58 5/6
“ “ “ October.....	52 1/2
“ “ “ November.....	47 5/6
“ “ “ December.....	41 1/2
“ second “ September.....	59 1/2
“ “ “ October.....	56 3/6
“ “ “ November.....	38 1/2
“ “ “ December.....	104 1/2
“ third “ September.....	51 1/2
“ “ “ October.....	34 5/6
“ “ “ November.....	44 1/2
“ “ “ December.....	71 1/2
“ fourth “ September.....	50
“ “ “ December.....	55 5/6
	1058 1/2

Send orders to THE STANDARD for Henry George's reply to the Pope. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 30c.

BEDTIME TALES.

Carl Smith.

It used to be, long time ago,
In days of boyhood sweet,
When you were my big brother Joe,
And I was little Pete,
That when you took me up the stair
And stowed me into bed,
I turned, when I had "said my prayer,"
And "Tell a 'tory," said.
And you, old boy, what wondrous things
You told, of talking bears,
And ponies that flew by on wings,
And djinns with golden wares,
And princesses in silken gowns,
And Robin Hood's bold scamps,
And poor young men who built great towns
By rubbing magic lamps!

And soon that darkened room of ours
Became a fairy hall,
And everywhere were gorgeous flowers,
And diamonds over all,
And glittering lights from stone to stone
E'er seemed to dart and leap,
And strains of music floated on,
And then—I was asleep.

Ah, dear old boy, I cannot hear
Those tales you told again,
That time is past now many a year,
And both of us are men;
But memory comes and dwells with me,
And visions rise to view,
And there are times I think I see
Those fairy scenes with you.

For there is one, a little tyke,
Who, when the night is new,
Commands that fairy army like
His papa used to do:
And there beside his crib I greet
Those scenes of long ago,
When I, you know, was little Pete
And you were brother Joe.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Morrison: "I hear Stivey met the prince last summer." Jansen: "Yes." Morrison: "What did Stivey say to him?" Jansen: "Apologized for being an American."—Life.

One of the most fascinating of occupations is watching other people work; but only a foreman can make it pay.—Puck.

St. Peter: "Why should I allow you to come in?" Applicant: "I am a Republican." St. Peter: "Did you bring a line from Tom Platt?"—New York Herald.

Two boys were observed leading home a cow. One boy had hold of a rope tied around her horns, while the other had hold of her tail. A gentleman asked him why he kept hold of the cow's tail. "Well," said the boy, "when she walks along all right John leads her by the rope, and when she walks backwards I lead her by the tail."—Boston Courier.

"So you have got twins at your house?" said Mrs. Bezumbe to little Johnny Saluelson. "Yes, mam, two of 'em." "What are you going to call them?" "Thunder and Lightning." "Why, those are strange names to call children." "Well, that's what pa called 'em as soon as he heard they were in the house."—Texas Siftings.

A candidate was being examined by four professors. Feeling extremely nervous, his memory failed him several times. At last one of the professors, growing impatient, thundered out: "Why, you cannot quote a single passage of Scripture correctly!" "Yes, I can," exclaimed the candidate; "I just happen to remember a passage in the Revelation, 'And I lifted up my eyes, and beheld four great beasts.'"—Dresdener Anzeiger.

What is the cheapest feature in the face? Nostils, two for a cent.—Independent.

"This is a dark stain on the page of history," said the schoolboy, as he upset the ink bottle over his book.—Baltimore American.

Believed Him.—Cora: "Didn't you think he was trying to flatter you when he said you was as beautiful as an angel?" Dora: "No." "Why?" "Because I thought so myself."—New York Herald.

Guide (pointing to mummy): "This was Rene, the priest, the wisest man of his time. He lived

to a great age." Tourist: "Was his last illness fatal?" "Yes, very fatal." "What a wonderful thing that we see him now permanently cured."—Pharmaceutical Era.

Visitor: "You are having all the watercourses on your farm cleaned out and having things drained generally, I see." Farmer: "Yes." Visitor (waxing poetical): "What are you going to do with the stream that ripples by your door?" Farmer (waxing humorous): "I'll let it rip."—Grip.

First Police Captain: "I am going to put a stop to this gambling business in my precinct." Second Police Captain: "A good idea. It is a disgrace to the city, but I don't think you can stop it." "I'll bet a hundred I can." "I'll go you, old man."—Texas Siftings.

"There was a fight down the street a little while ago, but they couldn't find a detective." "What use did they have for a detective?" "They wanted him to find a policeman."—Puck.

TARIFF POINTERS.

The People. Scranton, Penn.

In discussing the tariff question don't forget

1. That all the basis of wealth rests in land and labor.
2. That the people of this country cannot consume more than about one-half of the bread-stuff raised in the United States.
3. That there can be no export of the products of this country to foreign countries without importing equal value of the products of other countries.
4. That foreign money is not money in this country; it's simply merchandise.
5. That England will not buy a cargo of wheat from this country unless we will take in return the value of that cargo in English products.
6. That a tariff that throws out of employment the "pauper labor" of Europe will not prevent the aforesaid "pauper labor" from coming to this country and working for the same "pauper wages" that they did in Europe.
7. That a high tariff enables the protected manufacturer to pay high wages, but does not compel him to. He has the benefit of free trade labor every time.
8. That the population to the square mile in Belgium is 451, in England, 369; Italy, 237; Germany, 193; United States, 11. That is the reason why wages are higher in this country.

TILL SUNRISE.

Beatty.

Sweeter than joy—though joy might abide,
Dearer than love—though love might endure,
Is this thing: for a man to have died
For the wronged and the poor.

Let none be glad till all are free,
The song be stilled and the banner furled;
Till all have seen what the poets see
And foretell to the world.

WILLIAM COBBETT'S GRAMMAR.

Temple Bar.

It has indeed been said of Cobbett that he wrote an English grammar which was "as entertaining as a novel." And this is nothing more than the literal truth. In fact, many novels are harder to read than Cobbett's grammar. The full title of the book is, "A Grammar of the English Language, in a series of letters: intended for the use of schools and of young persons in general, but more especially for the use of soldiers, sailors, apprentices and ploughboys. By William Cobbett. To which are added six lessons, intended to prevent statesmen from using false grammar, and from writing in an awkward manner." From its sarcastic title page to the end of the 239 pages of which it is composed, every sentence in the book tingles and vibrates with the strong personality of the writer. But the purpose with which the book was written is never lost sight of. It is an orderly, simple and luminous treatise, displaying strong common sense and sound judgment.

EXACTLY.

Galveston News

Whenever a Democrat speaks of a revenue tariff affording all the protection needed he is so near the Republican ground that in practice he will easily go where his inclinations seem to point.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S HOME.

Isabel F. Hapgood in the Atlantic.

The count's study is very plain. The walls are in part lined with bookcases; in part they are covered with portraits of relatives and of distinguished persons whom he admires. There are more bookcases in the vestibule, for people are constantly sending him books of every conceivable sort. I imagine that the first copies of every book, pamphlet and journal on any hobby or "ism," especially from America, find their way to the address of Count Tolstoi. He showed me some very wild products of the human brain. The hall up stairs has a polished wood floor, as is usual with such rooms, and a set of very simple wicker furniture. Portraits of ancestors, some of whom figure in war and peace, hang upon the walls. A piano, on which the count sometimes plays, and a large table, complete the furniture. Everything in the house is severely simple. If I take the liberty of going into these details, it is in the interest of justice. The house has been described in print—from imagination, it would seem—as "a castle luxuriously furnished," and the count has been reproached with it. Cheap as the furniture is, he grumbled at it when it was purchased, he grumbles at it still, and to me spoke of it as "sinful luxury." But then, he cannot be regarded a fair judge of what constitutes luxury.

A PAUNTING THOUGHT.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

If the wind is the breath of the dying,
As ancient legends say,
What rebel soul, defying,
Sweeps down the storms to-day?
What fruitless, mad regretting
Uttered that lingering wail?
What life of storm and tempest
Is spilled upon the gale?

If the wind is the breath of the dying
Across the sea of light,
What saintly soul, replying,
Goes out to God to-night?
Whom does this moonlit zephyr
Uplift on its white breast?
What spirit, pure and patient,
In rapture sinks to rest?

STORY OF A BRIGHT GIRL.

Harper's Bazar.

"I want some more chicken," said four-year-old Frances at the dinner table.

"I think you have had as much as is good for you, dear," replied Frances' mamma.

"I want more." And Frances pouted.

"You can't have more, now; but here is a wish-bone that you and mamma can pull. That will be fun. You pull one side and I'll pull the other, and whoever gets the longer end can have her wish come true. Why, baby, you've got it! What was your wish, Frances?"

"I wished for some more chicken," said Frances, promptly. She got it this time.

TURNER'S "SLAVE SHIP."

Archdeacon Farrar in Good Words.

Some twenty years ago or more, I was taking luncheon with Mr. Ruskin, who then lived at Denmark hill. Opposite me was one of the grandest pictures in the world, and my host saw that during the whole of lunch I seemed unable to keep my eyes from it. "Yes," he said, "that is Turner's 'Sermon against the Slave Trade.'" Those who would enter into the mighty meaning of Turner's protest against the guilt and horror of this crime against the indefeasible rights of humanity—against what Livingstone called, in the very last words he ever wrote, "this open sore of the world"—must read Mr. Ruskin's own unparalleled description of this picture in his "Modern Painters." But we may safely ask what speech even Pitt or Fox or Wilberforce have uttered; what song could Cowper or Longfellow or Whittier have sung; what sermon could Channing or Chalmers have preached against that crime, to which the conscience of the nation was rendered callous by sophistry, greed and custom, comparable to Turner's "Slaver?"

It is the picture of a black slave ship chased by a British frigate, under a lurid sky, and flinging her slaves overboard into the lurid sea. The horrors of the picture reveal, interpret, emphasize the horrors of the facts. The sky and the multitudinous sea are bathed, incarnadined with blood, the blood of vengeance, the blood of wrong. That lurid, blood red picture, overwhelming in its

solemnity and power and shuddering intuition of wrong, is Turner's way of saying to his fellow citizens: "Verily, there is a God who judgeth the earth." By such pictures a painter takes his share in the noblest warfare of mankind.

THE ASTOR DYNASTY.

Boston Globe.

The Astor dynasty, described by Ward McAllister as "a dynasty in real estate," has been perpetuated in the person of a son born to the predestined name, John Jacob Astor.

This infant is in the fifth generation and, being in the male succession, inherits by his birth \$150,000,000.

Here is primogeniture in America. It cannot call upon the government to become the responsible stakeholder for an idiot, but it is none the less just as essentially fortified as in England.

While this tiny Astor sleeps in his cradle the toiling inmates of 2,100 Astor tenement houses in New York are busy rolling in the contributions which keep the dynasty going.

What is the difference between an Astor in New York and a Cavendish or a Stanley in England? One has a ducal title and the other hasn't. But then if papa Astor chose he could buy his son just as good a one in the markets of Europe for \$75, all guaranteed.

SOME BISHOPS FAIL TO GET THERE.

All the Year Round.

At the consecration of the Cardinal de Retz, which took place in the Sorbonne, a large company of bishops were seated in a semi-circle under the dome. A lady, who had been invited to the ceremony, exclaimed:

"Oh, how beautiful it is to see all those bishops yonder! I feel as if I were in Paradise!"

A gentleman who was near her checked her raptures:

"In Paradise, madam? In Paradise there are not nearly so many!"

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Oakland Enquirer.

When George was editing the San Francisco Post, in the days when it was about as large as a person's two hands, no one would have supposed that he would ever be exchanging circular letters with the Pope of Rome, or that he would be a sort of pope on his own account for a large and not unimportant political association.

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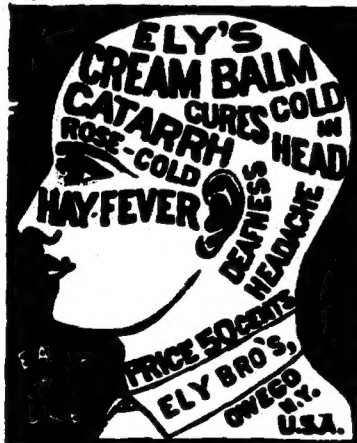
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—ON—

MOSES

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PLATFORM

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We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.
3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.
4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.
5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and

such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, state or national, as may be.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS

THAT HAVE ADOPTED THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES MADE BY NATIONAL CONFERENCE AT NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

Secretaries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or of requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Lawrence, Secretary of the National Committee at No. 45 University place, New York.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol. F. Clark; sec., Theo. Hartman.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.—Single tax club. Pres., Clarence A. Miller; sec., S. Byron Welcome, 523 Macy st.

OAKLAND.—Oakland single tax club No. 1. Pres., A. J. Gage; sec., E. Hodgkin.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society, room 9, 641 Market street. Pres., L. M. Manser; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 641 Market street.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Single tax club. Headquarters 303 16th st. Pres., Geo. H. Phelps; sec., James Crosby, P. O. Box 257, Myrtle.

FUNNLO.—Commonwealth single tax club. Regular meetings fourth Friday of each month at office of B. D. V. Reeve, corner Union av. and Main st. Pres., B. D. V. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brantlinger.

CONNECTICUT.

SHARON.—Sharon single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. Meets second and fourth Fridays of the month at 7:30 p. m. at parlors of J. Cairns, 72½ E. Main st. President, John Cairns; secretary, Arthur M. Dignam.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Single tax association. Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 8 p. m. Pres., Geo. W. Kiser; sec., Frank L. Beardon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 2) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 150 A st. n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 64 DeFrees st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G st. n. w.

WASHINGTON single tax league. President, Edwin Gladmon; treas., R. J. Boyd; sec'y, Wm. Geddes, M.D., 1719 G st. n. w.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. H. Booth; sec., J. Henley Smith, 12 W. Alabama st.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 306 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 210 Lincoln av.; sec., F. W. Irvin, 217 La Salle st., room 702.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Single tax club of South Chicago and Cheltenham. Pres., John Black; sec., Robt. Aitchison, box K. K., South Chicago.

BRACEVILLE.—Braceville single tax committee. Pres., John H. Lawrence; sec., Chas. E. Matthews.

PEORIA.—Peoria single tax club. Meetings Thursday evenings in Court House. Pres., Jas. W. Hill, 310 North st.; sec., Jas. W. Avery.

QUINCY.—Quincy single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. 8th and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec. Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Single tax league. Pres., Thos. J. Hudson; sec., Chas. H. Krause. Every Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Henson Hall, cor. Washington and Alabama sts, room 12.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 5 South 3d st.; sec., M. Ritchie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

DURLINGTON.—Durlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 305 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur Benson, 980 Dodge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

OSCAR PARADE.—Single tax club. L. G. Booth, pres.; J. Y. Kennedy, sec.

SHOOK CITY.—Single tax committee. Pres., N. C. A. Rayhouser, 214 Kansas st.; sec'y, R. B. Bickerton, 21st and Howard sts.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Program single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolt; sec., W. W. Daniel, 303 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 121 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 386 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Public meetings every Saturday evening, 3 River Road. Pres., A. C. Darling; sec., W. G. Andrews, P. O. Box 704.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m. in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; sec. sec., J. W. Hamel, 26 Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. H. Hill, 1428 E. Baltimore st.

BALTIMORE single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Belmont Hall, 210 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. E. Kelly; sec., W. E. Kelly, 210 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Massachusetts single tax league. Pres., William Lloyd Garrison; sec., E. H. Underhill, 45 Kibby st., Boston; treas., George Cox, Jr., 73 High st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second fourth Sundays of each month at 8:30 p. m. at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec., Emily T. Turner 5 Cambridge st.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm. A. McKindrick; sec., A. S. Barnard, 54 Belmont st.

DORCHESTER.—Single tax club. Meetings first Tuesday of each month at Field's building, Field's corner. Pres., Edward Frost; sec., John Adams, Field's building, Field's corner.

HAVERHILL.—Haverhill single tax league. Meets every Thursday evening, at 73 Merrimac st. Pres., Geo. W. Pettengill; cor. sec., Edward E. Collum, 4 Green st.

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Pres., Geo. W. Cox; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

NEPONSET.—Single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Lothrop, Wood st court, Neponset.

NEWBURYPORT.—Merrimac single tax assembly. Pres., Andrew R. Curtis; sec., Wm. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac street.

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., Frank W. Mendum 141 Hampden st.; sec., W. L. Crozman, 131 Marcella st.

WORCESTER.—Worcester single tax club. Meetings first Thursday of month, at Reform club hall, 506 Main st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., E. K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., H. B. Martin, Woods' block; sec., Oliver T. Erickson, 2203 Lynedale av., N.

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCartney; sec., Geo. C. Madison, corner East Sixth and Cedar sts.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman. This committee is pushing a State single tax petition. Blanks sent on application. It is also forming syndicate for publication of local single tax papers throughout the United States at little or no expense. Write for circulars to Percy Pepon, sec., 513 Elm st., St. Louis.

HERMANN.—Single tax committee. Pres., R. H. Hasenritter; sec., Dr. H. A. Hibbard.

KANSAS CITY.—Single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at Bacon Lodge Hall, 1204 and 1206 Walnut st. Pres., Herman Hermallink; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

ST. LOUIS.—Single tax league. Tuesday evenings at rooms of the Clerk of Criminal Court, Four Courts, 12th street and Clark avenue. Pres., Hon. Dennis A. Ryan, 1616 Wash st.; sec., T. J. Smith, 1515 Taylor av.

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6839 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

NEBRASKA.

WYMORE.—Wymore single tax and tariff reform club. Meetings every Wednesday evening at Union hall. Pres., Julius Hamm; sec. and treas., H. C. Jaynes; P. O. Box 137.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Felton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres., Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 530 Line st.

PLAINFIELD.—Single tax club. Pres., John L. Anderson; sec., J. H. McCullough, 7 Pond place.

NEWARK.—Single tax and free trade club. Pres., C. B. Rathburn; sec., M. T. Gaffney, 211 Plane st.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 102 Hamburg av. Meetings every Thursday evening at 169 Market st.

VINELAND.—Vineland single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., Rev. Adolph Roeder; sec., Wm. P. Nichols, box 924.

WASHINGTON.—Warren county land and labor club. Pres., A. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morison, box 272, Washington.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Manhattan single tax club. Business Meeting first Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. Club rooms, 73 Lexington av.; open every day from 6 p. m. to 12 p. m. Pres., Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. 198 Livingston st. Address all communications to J. Hickling, treas.

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays, 198 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres., Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meetings every Monday evening, 448 Central av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., Jas. B. Connell, 448 Central av.

Eastern District single tax club. Monthly meetings on the first Monday of each month, at 84 South Third street, Brooklyn. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 123 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 228 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Foulmer; sec., Adolph Foulmer, 228 Evergreen av.

ALBANY.—Albany single tax club. Meetings Sunday 7:30 p. m., Beaver-Block, cor. Pearl and Morton sts. Pres., F. W. Croake; cor. sec., Geo. Noyes.

BINGHAMPTON.—Tax Reform Association. Pres., John H. Blakemey; sec., Edward Dundon, 33 Malden lane.

BUFFALO.—Tax Reform Club. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec., T. M. Crowe, 777 Elk st.

OWEGO.—Pioneer single tax club. Pres., James Ryan sec., James C. Murray.

OWEGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J. Murray sec., Wm. Minchaw, 50 West Main st.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom association meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at Schwabenberg's hall, corner Vernon and Borden avs. Sec., T. G. Drake, 215 Kouwenhoven st.

TROY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday evening at 576 River st; Pres., Henry Sterling; sec., B. B. Martin, 576 River st.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON.—Richmond County single tax club. Sec., A. B. Stoddard.

NORTH DAKOTA.

HATTON.—Hatton single tax reform club. Pres., A. Forslid; sec., T. E. Nelson; treas., M. F. Hegge.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, Robertson's Hall, Lincoln's Inn Court, 227 Main st. (near P. O.). Pres., Jos. L. Schraer sec., Dr. David De Beck, 129 W. 9th st.

CLEVELAND.—Single tax club. Meets on call of president at room 703, Society for Saving building. W. F. Bien, sec'y and treas.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., J. G. Galloway; sec., W. W. Kile, 108 East 5th st.

GALLON.—Gallon single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. J. Snay, 103 South Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay.

HEMLOCK.—Single tax club. Pres., D. P. Sweeney; sec., James G. Hayden.

MIAMISBURG.—Miamisburg single tax club. Pres., H. M. Scott; sec., J. T. Beale.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorites hall Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 13 Public sq.

ZANESVILLE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. H. Longhee sec., Wm. Quigley.

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Single tax club. Meets first Monday in each month at Free Library Hall, 171 Second st. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 198 Sixth st., Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club. Meets every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec. E. D. Burleigh, 13 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Vernon Hall, cor. Main st. and Chelton av., at 8 p. m.

JOHNSTOWN.—Henry George club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres., A. J. Moxham sec., S. E. Clarkson.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society. Meets every Thursday and Sunday at 8 p. m. Social meetings second Tuesday, No. 30 South Broad st.; cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 240 Chestnut st.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every first and third Sunday evening at 7:30, 64 4th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 140 South 24th st.

POTTSTOWN.—Single tax club. Meetings first and third Friday evenings each month in Weitzenshorn's hall Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., Geo. Auchy, Pottstown, Pa.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Wm. H. McKinney; sec., C. S. Prizer, 1011 Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET.—Pawtucket single tax association. Pres., John McCaffrey; sec., Matthew Curran, 64 Main st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

STATE.—South Dakota single tax association. Pres. Judge Levi McGee, of Rapid City; sec., John B. Hanten Watertown.

BALTIC.—Baltic single tax club. Pres. T. T. Vrenne sec., T. J. Questad.

WATERTOWN.—Single tax club. Pres. Jno. B. Hanten sec., L. E. Brickell. Meetings every Wednesday night in basement Granite block.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Memphis single tax association. Pres., J. S. Menken; sec., R. G. Brown, Appeal building.

TEXAS.

EL PASO.—Single tax club. Meetings second and fourth Monday nights, 200½ El Paso st. Pres., G. Hubbard; sec. and treas., M. W. Stanton; cor. sec., G. Higgins.

HOUSTON.—Houston single tax club. Meetings every Tuesday evening, 7:30, Franklin st. Jas. Charlton, Pres.; E. W. Brown, sec. and treas.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG.—Parkersburg single tax league Headquarters, 615 Market st. Pres., W. H. Curry; sec., W. F. Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.—Milwaukee single tax league. Pres., L. B. Benton; sec. treas., Martin Johnson.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PORT ADELAIDE.—Single tax league. Pres., M. McKee, sec., H. T. Mansfield.

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VERDICT OF LEADING CRITICS.

Mr. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

At the present we have only too much to talk about in a book so robust and terribly serious as Mr. Hamlin Garland's volume, called "Main-Travelled Roads." That is what they call the highways in the part of the West that Mr. Garland comes from and writes about; and these stories are full of the bitter and burning dust, the foul and trampled slush of the common avenues of life; the life of the men who hopelessly and cheerlessly make the wealth that enriches the alien and the idler, and impoverishes the producer. If any one is still at a loss to account for that uprising of the farmers in the West, which is the translation of the Peasants' War into modern and republican terms, let him read "Main-Travelled Roads," and he will begin to understand. . . . He has a fine courage to leave a fact with the reader, ungarnished and unvarnished, which is almost the rarest trait in an Anglo-Saxon writer; so infantile and feeble is the custom of our art; and this attains tragical sublimity in the opening sketch, "A Branch Road," where the lover who has quarrelled with his betrothed comes back to find her mismated and miserable, such a farm wife as Mr. Garland has alone dared to draw, and tempts the broken-hearted drudge away from her loveless home.—W. D. Howells, in the Editor's Study of Harper's Magazine for September.

Louise Chandler Moulton.

Hamlin Garland's splendid qualities—his sympathy with humanity, his perception of the subtlest meaning of nature, his power to bring his people before you as if you had grown up in their door-yards—these are his own.

Mary E. Wilkins has given us the pathos of humblest New England; Charles Egbert Craddock has made known to us the secrets of the Tennessee Mountains; Rudyard Kipling has carried us to India; and now, at last, here is the story-teller of farm life in those Western prairies, among which Hamlin Garland grew up, to which he goes back, now and again with the child's heart, the man's insight.

"Main-Travelled Roads" is a bold departure from the highway of ordinary fiction; like Henrik Ibsen, Hamlin Garland tells his story as he sees it, and impartial as faith, offers no hint as to the puzzle thus presented. He has the supreme art not to pronounce sentence on the men and women he has created. *I do not think Ibsen has written anything stronger, and he has seldom written anything so human or possible.* . . . "Main-Travelled Roads" is a book you cannot pass by.—Louise Chandler Moulton, in Boston Herald.

Mr. Flower in the Arena.

One of the most valuable contributions to distinctive American literature which have appeared in many years is Mr. Hamlin Garland's new work, "Main-Travelled Roads," the very title of which suggests its character and the location of the scenes portrayed, as those who have lived in the West will readily agree. . . . The "Main-Travelled Roads" is on every tongue in the West and it is of the West and her struggling children that Mr. Garland deals so vividly and with such power and sympathy in the six stories found in this work. With the rare power which distinguishes genius from mere scholastic training, our author reproduces scenes in nature and events in life, while he analyzes human emotions and invests his creations with so much real life that one never for a moment doubts the actuality of their existence, or that the master hand which deals with them is exaggerating or understating any detail in connection with his theme. . . . "Main-Travelled Roads" should find a place in the library of every thoughtful person who is interested in the welfare of the great toiling masses.—B. O. Flower, in the Arena for August.

The New England Magazine.

The most notable among the many collections of short stories that have lately poured from the press, both of this country and of England, is "Main-Travelled Roads," by Hamlin Garland. The stories comprised in this little volume are as realistic as anything written by Ibsen, but, at the same time, they have a more dramatic quality, and are besides relieved with an under-current of humor, which makes the realism true realism. . . . Mr. Garland's art is true art. He shows his men and women laughing and crying, even though you feel sometimes that the laughter is bordering upon tears. In this, his art is often more true than Ibsen's. These six Mississippi Valley stories do something more than amuse one; they are not written for the summer hammock of the morally blind. They are written by a man who is keenly alive to the misery and injustice of society as at present constituted, and they are intended for thinking people. *They compel you to think.* . . . A book that awakens the human, the divine, in you, in these days of *laissez faire* literature, is worth reading. Mr. Garland's book will do this, and in saying this I have said what cannot be said of one book in the tens of thousands that weigh down the book stalls. It is a book to read and think about. It is a book that will live.—New England Magazine.

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